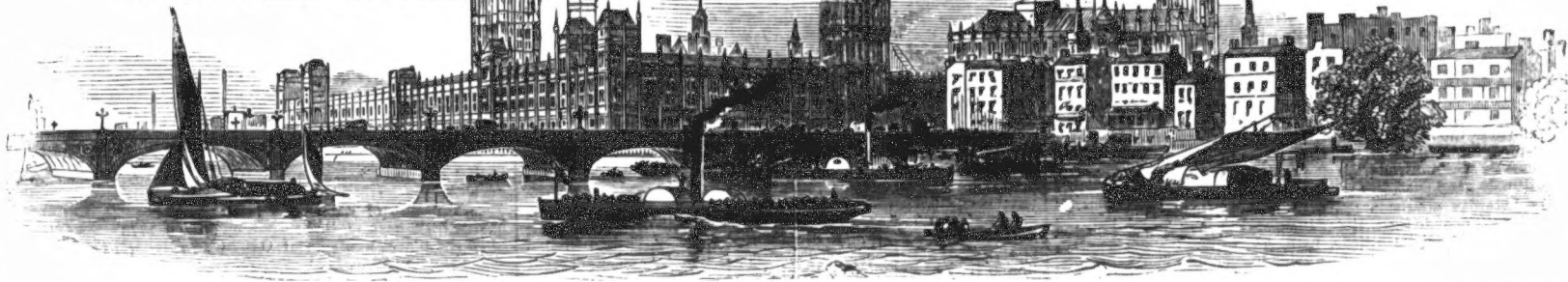


*John P. W. 313 Strand*

# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 153.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

ONE PENNY.

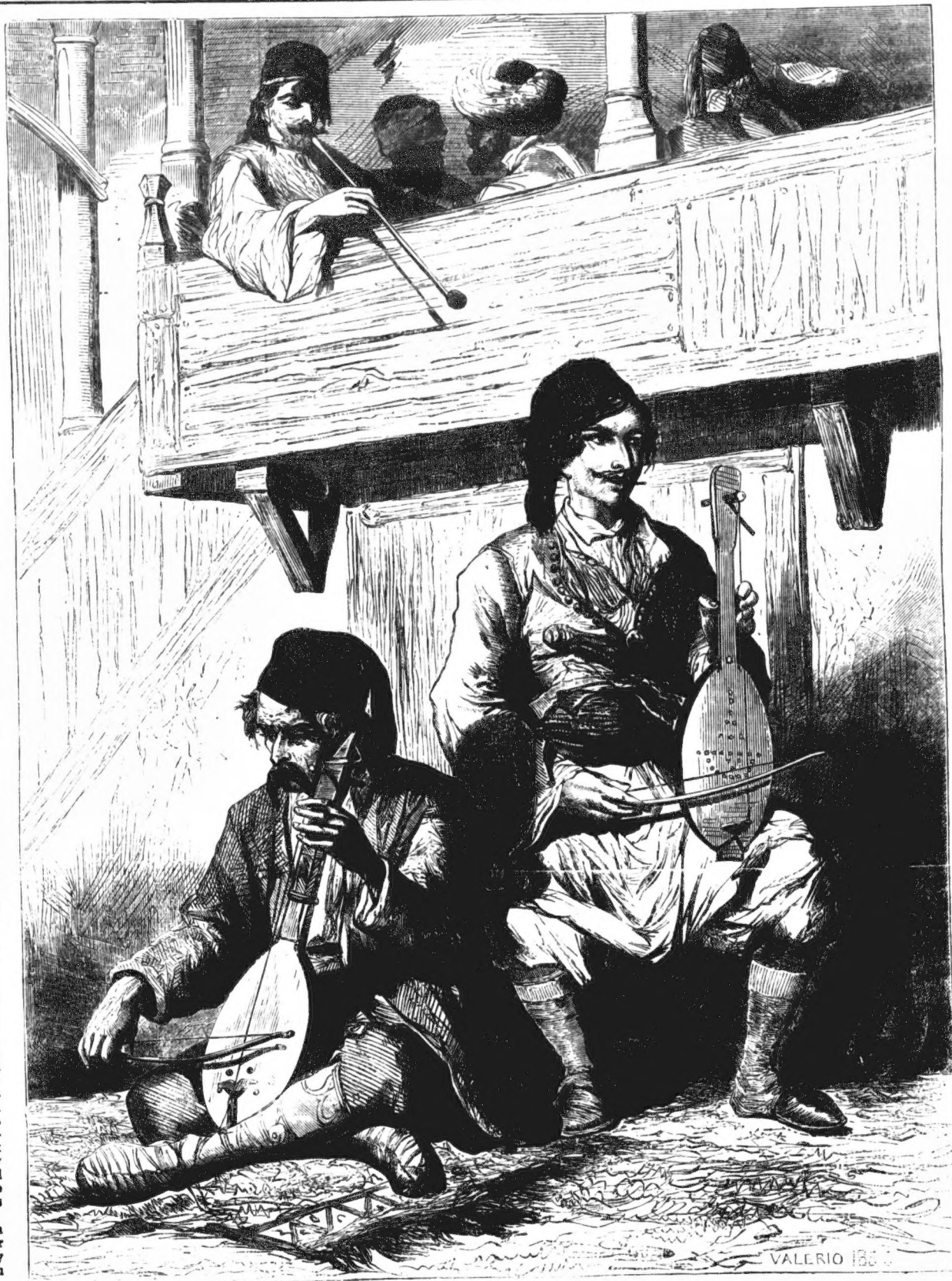
## SERBIAN MINSTRELS.

It is now about eleven centuries since the Servians, who belong to the wide-spread Slavonian stock, with which a great part of Eastern Europe is peopled, migrated from the Carpathian mountains to the Danube; but it was not till the twelfth century that the petty states which they formed were united into a single feudal monarchy similar to those which, in the middle ages, existed all over Europe. This continued until 1389, when the Servians yielded to the conquering arms of the Turks. Centuries of subjection followed, till a revolt was headed by Czerney George, a native chief, who, in 1806, took Belgrade, and governed the province till the Peace of 1814. At that period Servia again submitted to the Porte; but next year a new revolt under Milosch Obrenowitch was successful; and he, after ruling Servia till 1839, owing, as is supposed, to the influence of Russia, was obliged to resign in favour of his son Michael.

Being an agricultural country, not boasting of any seaport, and having no commercial class of its own, Servia's population consists principally of peasantry. Attired in coarse frieze jackets and boots, the Servians appear to strangers as a remarkably tall and vigorous race of men, their forms indicating thorough physical strength, and their countenances a great deal of intellectual energy.

The women are considered particularly attractive, having fine complexions, dark, glossy hair, and figures most decidedly handsome; and their beauty, which they preserve for a considerable time, is set off by a peculiar head-dress. This consists of a Greek *fax*, from which is suspended a gold tassel, that contrasts with the black hair laid smoothly down the temple, and is well calculated to heighten the charms of the fair wearer.

One ancient custom in which the gentler sex take part is worthy of mention. When



a long drought has occurred, a young woman—of course one who is handsome—is so dressed up in grass, cabbage leaves, and flowers, that her face is all but invisible. Thus attired, and accompanied by several damsels of her own age, she goes from house to house, singing a song, of which a prayer for rain forms the burden. The mistress of the house throws a little water over her; and this superstitious ceremony, known as the "Dodola," inspires the natives with the hope of refreshing showers. Like the Russians a few generations back, the Servians, even at this date, are sufficiently ungallant to consider the women as somewhat inferior beings, only to be made use of as playthings in youth, and as nurses in old age; but much more enlightened views have been adopted in Belgrade, and will doubtless spread, ere long, all over Servia.

In some respects the character of the Servian is thought to resemble that of the Scottish Highlander. Even the outlaws, who, at the beginning of this century, infested the forests that spread over the country, were so many Rob Roys in their way—rebels as well as robbers; and under the impression that in plundering rich Moslems, while displaying generosity to the poor, they were really doing nothing unjustifiable. Moreover, the Servians are, like the Highlanders, brave in battle, hospitable to strangers, and fond of plaintive music; their favourite instrument being a "goosely," a kind of testudo-formed viol. The voices of the minstrels, and the tone of their instruments, are soft and melodious; but so plaintive as to be almost painful to the listener.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED has joined the Navy Club, and is engaged to dine with the members on Tuesday, the 12th of June. The prince is the only member of the royal family since the late King William IV, when Duke of Clarence, became a member of the club.

SERBIAN MUSICIANS.



## Notes of the Week.

On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at Havant, before Mr. Edward Hoskins, one of the coroners for the county of Hants, on the body of Mr. John Simmons, of the firm of Messrs. J. and E. Simmons, upholsterers, &c., of Queen-street, Portsea, who met with a fatal accident on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, near Havant, the previous afternoon. It appeared that Mr. Simmons left Portsmouth for London on business by the 7.40 a.m. train, and returned in the afternoon, arriving at Havant Station about half-past six o'clock, when he left the train with the intention of walking to his residence at Stakes-lane, near Waterloo. He went down the road towards Bedhampton, and was proceeding over the line at the crossing at the latter place, when the train from Havant to Gosham came suddenly upon him. A train was coming in an opposite direction at the time, and it is supposed Mr. Simmons's attention was thus diverted, and that he neither heard or saw the other train, which at a distance of 100 yards would be almost obscured from view, owing to a curve in the line at that point. Mr. Simmons was felled to the ground by the engine, and the train, which consisted of three carriages, passed over him. The injuries he received were most frightful, and death was instantaneous. The signalman at the crossing, who witnessed the accident, immediately forwarded information of the occurrence to Havant, and the station-master sent a "trolley" to the spot, in which the body of the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to Havant.

On Saturday afternoon the fire brigade station in Newby-place, Poplar, next door to the police-station, was burned down, with the fire-engine and all its fittings, hose, &c., through a pot of pitch being allowed to boil over. The station was a new one, and workmen were still engaged in fitting it up. The blazing liquid running along the floor came in contact with a quantity of wood shavings and coal used for feeding the furnace of the steam-engine, and these articles also taking fire the flames soon enveloped the whole building. The firemen made an attempt to drag the engine out, so as to be able to get it to work to extinguish the flames, but they speed with such surprising rapidity that the men were driven back, and the conflagration was untrained.

Eight miners were drowned on Saturday in a mine near Tavistock, by the breaking into some old workings that were flooded with water.

The Royal Mail Company's steamship *La Plata* has arrived from Jamaica. Among her passengers are the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, late Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Roundell, secretary to the Jamaica Commission; Mr. Horne Payne, barrister-at-law; and Mrs. G. W. Gordon.

An inquest was held at the Town-hall, Graystead, on Saturday morning, before Mr. E. A. Hilder, the borough coroner, on the body of Sarah Beale, aged seventeen, in the service of Captain J. Scott, R.A., residing at No. 24, Albion-road, Millon-next-Gravesend, who met her death by being severely burnt in her bedroom on the previous morning. It appeared by the evidence that Captain and Mrs. Scott, having sent the deceased to bed at ten o'clock on the previous Thursday evening in her room on the basement floor, shortly afterwards retired to rest themselves, and between three and four o'clock on the following morning were awake by a loud scream, as of some one in agony. On Captain Scott going to the staircase to ascertain whence the cry proceeded he found the house full of smoke. Having partly dressed, he trooped downstairs as far as the ground floor, but was prevented by the heat and smoke from descending to the servant's room. He then ran out of doors for assistance, and having found a policeman and given a further alarm, returned to the house and there found the deceased being carried up the stairs by two policemen, her clothes being in flames and herself severely burnt. The unfortunate girl had been sitting up making a dress, and having placed the candle by her side on the bed fell asleep. It is supposed that the candle set fire to the bed-clothes and she was enveloped in flames before she awoke. When found she was lying in the doorway in a helpless state, having vainly endeavoured to escape from the room. She was removed to the infirmary, where she was attended by the house surgeon and one of the medical officers, but the injuries she had received were too severe for human aid to be of any avail, and she expired about five hours afterwards. The body presented a shocking spectacle, being quite black and burnt from head to foot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

## ELECTRIC TORPEDOES.

MR. N. J. HOLMES delivered an important lecture on Monday evening, Admiral Codrington presiding, "On the Construction and Management of the Electric Torpedo." The details were mainly novel, having been the result of the private experiments of himself and Captain Maury. The electric torpedo was a weapon of defence against which both rifle guns or iron-clad ships were powerless, and it could be used alike for mines or submarine purposes. But to be effective it must be certain in its explosion at the very instant desired. General Grant had planned to use it in his attack on Petersburg, but the explosion was not effected at the right time, and the plan miscarried. The Confederates used the torpedo with great success on the James River, giving cause for the making of the Dutch gap canal, and delaying for a week the progress of the Federal fleet. At Wilmington, where the Federals captured 210 guns, the only iron-clad vessels destroyed were by the torpedoes. In 1854 the Russians laid down torpedoes, which were to be exploded by the mechanical fracturing of a tube containing sulphuric acid, which then it flamed chlorate of potash and fired the torpedo. In 1859 the Austrians laid down electric torpedoes in the Bay of Venice, and by registering the sites where they were moored on a view of the bay thrown down on a table by a fixed camera obscured the passage of a vessel over any of them could be seen by the observer and the torpedo fired. In these the Abel fuses were used, but the torpedoes could not be tested as the passage of even a faint current of electricity would explode the weapon. This difficulty was completely surmounted by Mr. Holmes and Captain Maury, by the application of a bridge of platinum wire over the fuse. Through this bridge the current from a Wheatstone exploder and other magneto-electro instruments of strong power could be harmlessly sent, and telegraph messages transmitted through the torpedo itself from one fort to another. But if a shock of frictional electricity was transmitted, it would not pass by the bridge, and the fuse was fired. By this means of transmitting communication from station to station, the proper order of the torpedo was manifested to the officer in charge of them, and their action at the critical moment could certainly be relied upon, while the lines of direction of the torpedoes being laid down on the table of a horizontal telescope, the moment an enemy's vessel came in coincidence with the fine wires crossing the field of the telescope of the observer at one station, he could ascertain by telegraphic message when she was in line with the wire of another telescope at the corresponding observing station, and then at the very period of the intersection of the directional lines, at the exact instant the vessel was over the torpedo, it could be unerringly exploded by the frictional electricity of the firing apparatus, by the observer himself merely pressing down a key attached to his telescope, which brought the exploding electricity into play. If the wires were cut by dredging-boats or vessels an alarm-bell was rung by the breaking of the electric current, and as the directions of the torpedoes were marked on the dial of the telescope, guns could be trained as certainly in the line of the dredging vessels at night as in the daytime. The details of these arrangements were most lucidly explained and illustrated with practical experiments.

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

A Paris letter has the following:—"Political events during the week appear to have brought us nearer to war. We learn that the Courts and military men in Austria and Prussia have grown yet more impatient for war; and a friend writes me from Florence:—'If we do not come to blows this time, King Victor Emmanuel will abdicate; the people are mad for a fight, and they think Louis Napoleon will help them. You will say they are in error.' Those who know Italy, and remember 1848-9, will be able to judge how much of this enthusiasm actually goes into the battle-field to fight. Every friend of Italy must tremble for the fate of an Italian army if left to itself; but the Italians will not listen to their friends abroad, amongst whom is Napoleon III, and to whom some unusually wise people have given the 'dictatorship of Italy.'"

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says:—"The earnest efforts of diplomacy to prevent an European conflagration are undeniable, especially on the part of England and Russia. They have been joined in to a certain extent by France. All these Powers manifest a warm sympathy with Italy, but none with Prussia. The cession of Venetia is suggested more or less directly, but Austria, unfortunately, is immovable upon that point, at least for the present, and persists in converting a good cause into a bad one, believing that the events of the last few days have served her interests. Austria would under any circumstances demand a territorial compensation were she to abandon Venetia, and mention has been made, frantically it must be supposed, of Silesia, but it is evident that such a proposition could not be made to Prussia without placing right and justice on her side. It is not, then, the restoration to Italy of a province which belongs to it that, according to all appearances, will be the means of preventing war. This fact is much to be regretted, as it is only by such an arrangement that the peace of Europe can be assured. However, there still remain some chances of a further postponement of actual war. These chances rest upon the obvious reflections and perhaps the hesitations of the Prussian Government, in view of the formidable, unanimous, and irrevocably determined attitude of the imposing majority of States which has pronounced against Prussia, and which will certainly be increased by a part of the minority whenever the absolute necessity of a choice shall arise."

## AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says:—"The outbreak of war is considered imminent. Military preparations and patriotic manifestations continue. A patriotic appeal to the inhabitants of Vienna and South Austria, signed by Prince Colloredo and the burgomasters of Vienna, has been issued, calling for contributions for the formation of volunteer corps. In consequence of this manifestation Baron von Werther is stated to have had an interview with Count Mensdorff, in which he declared that it placed him under the necessity of leaving Vienna immediately. Field-Marshal von Benedek has arrived here. An imperial manifesto is shortly expected."

## ITALY.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of the volunteers, declaring at the same time that he hopes soon to be able to co-operate with the glorious army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation.

The *Opinion* of Tuesday says:—"No formal proposal for a Congress has yet been made by any European Power. Only semi-official communications have been exchanged on the subject; but if a formal proposal should be made we think that Italy should accept it, upon two conditions—namely, that she may remain armed and continue her armaments, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential."

The same journal states that the Powers who have united their efforts to bring about a Congress are France and Russia, and they have agreed to ask separately those States whose international questions threaten the peace of Europe, whether they would accept the arbitration of a Congress. In the event of these preliminary steps having a favourable result France and Russia would make a formal proposal for a Congress, of which the programme would be settled before the meeting took place.

## RUSSIA.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's wedding-day has just been celebrated in a quiet way. Had the political horizon not been so teeming with events, great demonstrations were intended to have taken place on the occasion.

At Moscow, one Countess Potocka, a Polish lady of rank, wealth, and beauty, has been arrested for having predicted some time ago that the life of the Emperor would be attempted on the 16th of April. The lady had hardly been committed to prison when she went mad. Such are said to be the main circumstances of a fact which contains in it more than meets the eye.

## SUICIDE OF COLONEL HOBBS.

THIS officer, whose name is so unhappily notorious in connexion with the outbreak in Jamaica, committed suicide on board the *Tyre*, intercolonial packet, on the voyage between Kingston and St. Thomas. The inquiry into his conduct in suppressing the outbreak and the criticisms to which he was subjected so affected him that he had been pronounced of unsound mind by a board of medical officers in Jamaica, and was coming home invalided. He was to be in care of an army surgeon during the voyage, and two orderlies were appointed to watch his movements. On the second day, however, after leaving Jamaica, and when the *Tyre* was off the coast of Hayti, he managed to elude the orderlies then in charge of him, and, rushing to one of the main-deck ports, threw himself overboard. The steamer was stopped with all possible despatch, and a boat was lowered. Several of the passengers saw the unhappy man for a few moments amid the waves, apparently making no effort to save himself; but he soon disappeared, and no trace of him could be seen by the boat's crew, though the steamer lay to for some time. This sad occurrence was made more painful by the fact that Mrs. Hobbs was accompanying her husband, with her three children. It is unnecessary to say that the utmost sympathy was expressed for them by the passengers. Colonel Hobbs served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1854, and commanded the 21st Fusiliers at the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—The *Lancet*, referring to the opinion that all dogs should be muzzled, observes:—"We believe that this would be a practical mistake. It could not fail to have an injurious effect upon the health and temper of dogs. And although hydrophobia is a very dreadful thing, dogs should not, any more than men, be constantly treated as creatures liable to go mad."

**FATAL CONFLICT AT CHURCH.**—A shocking tragedy occurred on Sunday, the 22nd of April, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. The Rev. R. M. Hickey was preaching the funeral sermon of a rebel soldier. While the sermon was progressing two brothers, named Walters, manifested a disposition to disturb the audience. Eldridge Lind, a citizen of that neighbourhood, remonstrated with them, and an angry quarrel ensued. In the midst of it one of the brothers drew a pistol on Lind, wounding him severely in the thigh. Upon this Sam Smith, a soldier, killed Walters upon the spot. The other brother then opened fire upon Smith, slightly wounding him. Smith returned the fire, and the second brother fell mortally wounded.—*New York Times*.

## General News.

A riot took place at Nuremberg (Bavaria) a few days back in consequence of the price of beer having been raised. The mob broke the windows of the brewers' residences, and also destroyed the seats, tables, and utensils of the drinking shops. The police with detachments of troops were necessary to restore order. A proclamation has been addressed to the population by the municipal authorities; but the new tariff, the cause of this disturbance, has been maintained.

The citizens of South Danvers, Connecticut, the birthplace of George Peabody, have prepared to receive him on his arrival in America. A committee of his fellow-citizens will meet him in New York.

We read in *Galignani*:—"A dispute has for some time existed between the English minister at Bern, and the authorities of that canton. The origin of the difficulty was a coachman attached to the embassy who had been several times condemned for assault and disorderly conduct. The minister denied the competency of the Swiss tribunals to judge any one belonging to his establishment, and the question having been brought before the federal council that body informed the minister that he himself and the persons immediately about him enjoyed the benefit of not being amenable to the tribunals of the country, but that the exemption did not extend to mere menial servants. A second appeal made to the federal council produced a similar reply."

The Bishop of Exeter has just entered his eighty-ninth year, having been born at Bridgwater on May 6, 1778. He is believed to be the oldest graduate of Oxford now living, having taken his B.A. degree in June, 1795.

It is currently rumoured at Oxford that the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to be present during the commemoration next month. The great reception given three years ago to their royal highnesses is no doubt fresh in the public memory.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a review of all the metropolitan volunteer corps next month. A special meeting of the metropolitan commanding officers was held at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall, to consider the subject. The commanding officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Esher, Lord Colville, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Fitzgerald, Earl Grosvenor, Wood, Crutchebank, Wilkinson, Bigge, Money, Richards, Thompson, Labrow, Warde, and Captain Temple. Earl Grosvenor announced that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had consented to review the volunteer force in Hyde-park on Saturday, the 2nd of June. Earl Grosvenor then moved, "That Saturday, the 2nd of June, be appointed for a review of the volunteer force of the metropolitan districts." Lord Ranelagh seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE loss of the steamship *London*, news of which reached Melbourne on the 15th of March by the January mail, had profoundly afflicted the whole colony, and for a time cast all local subjects into the shade. "Great as was the sorrow which this sad event caused in Great Britain (says the *Argus*), here it was much more keenly felt, the personal interest of our population being more general and more close. Nearly all here, from having themselves made the voyage which proved fatal to the *London*, and many from contemplating another such voyage, take a lively interest in all such events. Nothing has happened for years that made so mournful an impression upon us. The details of the catastrophe were eagerly read by all classes; business was partially suspended; on the succeeding Sunday the subject was introduced in the religious exercises of all our places of public worship; and here, as in England, the causes of the disaster, and the means by which similar disasters may be avoided in the future, are being earnestly discussed."

We are informed that the Prince of Wales has not hired Tiffness, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Sampson Board, and now the property of Lord Annull. The noble proprietor of Tiffness, on learning that a difficulty existed as to procuring suitable lodgings for the royal party in the neighbourhood of Ascot, has liberally placed his house at the disposal of his royal highness during the race week. People would have been better pleased if on such an occasion the Prince had occupied Windsor Castle in some state.—*Pall-Mall Gazette*.

## ITALIAN ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

A LETTER from Florence contains the following evidence of the enthusiasm of the Italians for war with Austria:—

"Although the public feeling here is one of extreme impatience to begin the expected struggle, the authorities are well pleased at the breathing time allowed them by German delays. A large force is up to the front, but a good deal still remains to be done, and we shall be better prepared for war in a fortnight than we are now. There is a deficiency of horses; it is said that 20,000 are required. So little was war expected early in the year that the establishment was rather reduced than increased in that respect. The Italian army, when complete—that is to say, with all its reserves called out—may be estimated at 430,000 men. Of these about 200,000 are believed to be now in the field, not massed close along the frontier, but so distributed as to be immediately available should hostilities commence. The artillery of this considerable force is variously stated at from 250 to 400 guns, and perhaps the former may be the present number, but it may be increased when necessary or when more horses shall have been obtained. Fifteen divisions will compose the army in the field, and Claidin's corps includes six of them—about 70,000 combatants. I understand that Prince Humbert was offered the command of a corps d'armee, and declined it. His alleged reason does credit to his wit and sense. 'If I command a corps,' he is reported to have said, 'and am defeated, people will say this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced princes. If I am victorious, my chief of the staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division and doing what I am ordered.' The decree for the formation of volunteer corps has been published. One reason alleged for its delay was that it would be considered a *casus belli* by Austria, but that would mean an attack on Italy, which Austria has declared herself determined not to make. There is no danger of the publication of the decree being taken as a *casus belli*. It can add nothing to the plainness of the manifestations already made in the Chamber, in the semi-official press, and by the acts of this Government. The reports of Garibaldi's coming are daily revived, but he will probably not come till war breaks out, or until his volunteers are ready to take the field. It is stated that their depots are to be at Foggia and Como. This plainly indicates the plan of campaign. The volunteers from Como will advance on the side of the Tyrol, and those from Foggia, headed probably by Garibaldi himself, will make a descent upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austrians patrol so close to the frontier that one of their parties the other day unwittingly got upon Italian territory, but retired from it when informed of the fact by some peasants. A letter from Venetia in the *Milan Pungolo* says that Austria is having 40,000 Garibaldian uniforms made in all haste and with the utmost secrecy. The supposition is that these 40,000 red shifts are intended for 40,000 Austrian soldiers, to carry out some stratagem."

**WOOD PAPER.**—A fine white paper can be made out of wood. A company has been established at Philadelphia which converts daily twenty tons of wood pulp into a soft white paper. A number of literary and scientific men visited these works recently, and saw a poplar tree on a hill side cut down, and witnessed its conversion into clear, fine paper, all within the space of five hours!



## THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

The *New York Times* of the 2nd gives the following resume of the position of affairs:—

"In a military point of view the bombardment of the city of Valparaiso by the Spanish squadron, of which we have accounts this morning, did not amount to much, the Spanish squadron consisting of six ships, only four of which were actively engaged in the work of bombardment. The bombardment lasted for three hours, or from nine in the morning until noon. Only one or two persons who were in the streets were killed. The damage to property was confined to a few public buildings and half a dozen private houses, and eight million dollars are the outside figures of the losses incurred. It is evident, from the buildings mentioned as being spoiled, and steadily aimed at, that the Spanish commander attempted only to destroy Government property; and we can well believe the statement that the damage done outside of this arose mainly from the bad artillery practice of the Spanish fleet. The Spanish commander gave the Chilean authorities four days' notice of his purpose, and notified also the foreign consuls and the naval vessels of other Powers that were in the harbour. In a diplomatic and international point of view the bombardment of Valparaiso was a matter of some moment, and came very near to having highly important bearings and issues. After the Spanish commander had given notification of the forthcoming event, protests against it were entered by the representatives, not only of the four 'allied Governments' of South America, but by those of every American Power, from Brazil to the United States, and by those of every European Power, from Great Britain and France to Denmark and Sweden. Our own minister to Chili (General Kilpatrick) and our naval commander (Rodgers) in the harbour of Valparaiso were especially active in their efforts to prevent the bombardment and to induce a settlement of the dispute between the belligerents. General Kilpatrick proposed a method of settlement of an apparently very just and comprehensive character, and made so much progress that he induced the Spanish commander to express a willingness to accept all the fundamental conditions. But on one point—and that, as was natural for a Spaniard, a point of etiquette—Her Catholic Majesty's representative who unites in himself both military and diplomatic powers, was inflexible. He insisted that Chili should salute the Spanish flag, and should offer the first salute. All efforts to effect a compromise on this point failed. It was natural enough, therefore, that there should have been considerable indignation at the obstinacy of the Spaniards, and it appears it even went so far as a very strong desire on the part of the English and American officers to adopt forcible measures against the Spanish commander. 'Commodore Rodgers,' we are told, 'who commands the special American fleet in the Pacific, was ready to prevent the bombardment, even had he been obliged to blow the Spanish fleet out of the water; and it is unquestionable that it would have been a very easy thing for him to do it with the four 500-pounders of the monitor *Monadnock* alone. 'It further appears,' we are told, 'that the British admiral had promised the support of his vessels in this work. The temptation on all hands was certainly great. There was great indignation on the part of the foreign, and especially the British residents, as well as on the part of the Chileans, at the non-intervention that was actually pursued. Like so many other 'struggling nationalities' the Chileans expected outside support, and especially of course from the Americans. On the whole, however, we must consider it fortunate that the instructions of our Government to Commodore Rodgers agreed with those given to the British commander—to pursue a strictly neutral course toward the belligerents. We should be in endless war were our officers in such cases allowed to determine their own course, or were we to be guided alone by impulse. On the same ground that we should forbearly intervene between Spain and Chili now, we might have intervened, or we might yet intervene, in a hundred wars. Our Government may exercise its officers in the matter, but the only duty of our officers is to obey their Government."

## DIABOLICAL MURDER OF A SCHOOLMASTER.

A young man named Blum, second master of Bradford High School, was found dead on the shores of the Mersey near Birkenhead, and the state of his body left no doubt of his having died by violent means. It is suggested that Mr. Blum was induced to leave Bradford to meet at Leeds some strange person from Hamburg; but, from subsequent correspondence, he may not have gone to Leeds, but to Liverpool or Birkenhead. On examining Mr. Blum's correspondence, a letter, written to him by a lady in London, was found to make reference to "a certain stranger," and to express surprise that he should "know more of the deceased than he knew of himself." On the lady being asked to explain this remark addressed to Mr. Blum she sent the following extract from a letter written to her by that gentleman, under date of Tuesday, April 24:—"I had a strange letter from Leeds from a stranger who is staying there on business. He comes from Hamburg and wishes to see me. As it is impossible for me to go to Leeds until Saturday I must consider in the mean while what to do. A strange thing, is it not?" Mr. Blum was a German by birth, but had been brought up in England and could not even speak the German language. It is surmised that upon the invitation of this "stranger" from Hamburg Mr. Blum, without taking counsel with his friends at Bradford, started off on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., to meet the stranger, that he thus fell into the toils of an assassin, and that ultimately, in a day or two after, in a lonely spot, on the shores of the Mersey, he met with his doom from the hand of one who had, perhaps, an ulterior object to serve in respect of property which may be diverted into another channel by the victim's death.

**THE RINDERPEST IN IRELAND.**—The following alarming announcement from a magistrate in the *Northern Whig*:—"The rinderpest has broken out in the townland of Drennan, in the county of Down, about five miles from Larnagh, near Ballinacorney. I saw four cattle killed by order of Mr. Ferguson, veterinary surgeon, who came here last night. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district. Eight cattle have died, four have been killed, and five others will be killed by order."

**BURGLARY BY A TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICT.**—James Rose, alias Barney, a ticket-of-leave convict, was charged before Mr. Traill with burglariously entering the house of William Wood, a grocer, at Deptford, and stealing therein various articles. It appeared that about twenty minutes to five the previous morning a workman was passing the prosecutor's house, when he saw the prisoner hurriedly leave the premises the shop door being left open. Thinking a robbery had been committed, the man aroused the prosecutor, and afterwards gave information to Police-constable 283 B, who went after the prisoner, and succeeded in apprehending him with a bundle containing a quantity of tobacco, and which he said was his own property. The constable took the prisoner back to the shop, and on examination being made it was found that an entrance had been effected through the faultlight over the shop door, a large quantity of articles being packed up ready for carrying off, and that the tobacco found upon the prisoner belonged to the prosecutor. Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner until Monday next for the completion of the depositions.

**DR BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD.**—Is a valuable article, yields twice the nourishment of the best food, and cures, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (in its various forms), Ouch, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures annually. Dr Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London W. In tin at 1s. 1d.; 1lb, 2s. 9d.; 12lbs, 22s.; 24lbs, 40s. At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

## TERRIBLE ADVENTURE IN A CAVE.

The *Indianapolis Herald* of the 12th of April contains a letter written at Leavenworth on the 8th inst. in which an account of an exploration of the celebrated "Dead Man's Cave," situated near Leavenworth, is given. It contains several thrilling incidents. The exploring party consisted of Major Throckmorton, of Louisville; Captain Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr. E. R. Hawn, and Lyman E. Knapp, of this place; Mr. Jesse Brandon, of Nashville; and the *Herald* correspondent. The party proceeded to the subterranean river, which flows through the cave, when, says the correspondent, "a consultation was had on the bank, to determine whether an attempt should be made to cross in its present swollen condition. Mr. Knapp, myself, and Sheriff Swayne suggested an abandonment of the expedition, but were overruled by Dr. Hawn, Major Throckmorton, Captain Holcraft, and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the danger of the attempt, declared they would rather perish than abandon the expedition now, and stand the ridicule which such a movement would entail upon their heads. The boat was accordingly launched, and Captain Holcraft, Dr. Hawn, and myself entered, the doctor playfully remarking that some men who were destined to die another death could never be drowned. We found the passage much easier than we expected. Captain Holcraft took the oars, while I grasped the tiller, and the doctor held aloft the flambeau. A few vigorous strokes, and, with a sensation of relief, we felt the keel grate upon the pebbles of a sloping bank on the other shore, in still and quiet water. A lusty cheer from the doctor made the cavern ring, and informed the rest of the party that the passage had been safely accomplished. Captain Holcraft then returned, and soon brought over the remainder of the party. Continuing the exploration, the party came to a place where was discovered a deep circular hole, apparently almost bottomless. Stones dropped into its gaping mouth would be heard suitably plunging from side to side, until the noise of their descent was lost in the abyss far below. Mr. Knapp being the lightest of the party, was let down by a strong cord a distance of some thirty yards, when he vigorously signified that he had seen enough by jerking the rope. He was drawn up, looking a trifle paler than usual, and declaring that his curiosity had been amply satisfied. Mr. Knapp said that after descending a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, numerous winged things, apparently bats, flitted constantly about his ears, viciously snapping their mandibles together with a devilish sort of twitter. One of these, cold, clammy, and inexpressibly nasty, alighted on his face and inflicted a severe bite. Mr. Knapp nearly fainted with disgust, and declared that if the rope had not been tied under his arms he would have fallen. The party having become quite satisfied with sight-seeing underground were about ready to leave for daylight, when, upon the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, the party was persuaded to continue the explorations a little beyond, when the most painful portion of the story commenced. The party entered a new cavern, which suddenly narrowed. Mr. Knapp, going first, passed through the opening on his hands and knees, and entered another large chamber. Dr. Hawn, who is a very heavy man, attempted to follow, and became inextricably fixed in the passage. He could neither go forward nor back. For three hours the party worked incessantly, but all to no purpose. We sent back to the river and got the iron stake, with which the boat had been fastened, to use as a crowbar. With this the doctor might have been extricated, but here a new calamity manifested itself. One by one the lamps had burned out, until barely enough oil was left to light us on our way back to the river. The thought of being imprisoned in that living tomb was too terrible to be endured, for we knew that, without light, we could never find our way back. A panic seized upon the party, and hastily leaving the doctor and Mr. Knapp to their fate—for the doctor's body blocked up the way against Mr. Knapp's return—we rapidly retraced our steps, crossed the river and returned to the town. A supply of oil, tools, &c., were procured, and although fatigued almost to the point of disability, we returned to the cave, determined to rescue our comrades, or perish in the attempt. The river was crossed, and we proceeded to the grand chamber where we had taken our lunch accompanied by numerous citizens of Leavenworth. But, search as closely as we could, we could not find the gallery in which the doctor and Mr. Knapp were entombed. In vain we explored and shouted, until worn out and fainting. All to no purpose. Nearly three days have passed since we first entered the cave, and during all that time it has been full of people uselessly hunting for the two unfortunate men. One after another the various galleries leading from the grand chamber have been explored and blessed with chalk-marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. We are beginning to lose heart, but will persevere as long as there is the faintest hope. The guide of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, has been sent for to assist in the search. I shall remain here a day or two longer, to do what little I can, and will inform you if the men or their bodies are found."

Mr. Knapp has since been found. He wandered about the cavern, and was at last fortunate enough to find an opening in an old sink-hole, where he was found by a hunter, fifty-six hours after he was left by the party in the cavern. Dr. Hawn had not been discovered at last accounts.

**LYNCH LAW OF UTAH.**—Just before the end of March Mr. Brassfield, a well-known citizen of Nevada, engaged in the freight business between Salt Lake City and Reese River, was lawfully joined in marriage, by Judge McCurdy, one of the associate judges of the United States Courts in and for this territory, to a lady of this city, who was claimed by the Mormon leaders as the wife in polygamy of a Mormon now absent on a foreign mission. This lady, by the sanction of law and by the authority of one of the highest legal officers of the territory, abandoned the false position in which she had been placed, and legally joined herself in marriage with Squire Brassfield. Charges of resisting the police on the night of his marriage were instituted against him, and his wedding night was passed in one of the cells of the city prison. The lady, fearing that efforts would be made to take her children from her, caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued from the United States' Court, in order to ascertain whether she was entitled to the custody of them or not. The writ was triable before Judge McCurdy. By request of the opposing counsel, the hearing was postponed until Monday evening, the 2nd of April. Mr. Brassfield was in court with the counsel for himself and wife. Judge Snow announced to the court that the case in issue involved the legal constitutional right of polygamy, and that he thought it better to state the case in plain words. Additional time being required, by mutual consent of both counsel the case was further postponed until ten a.m. on the 4th, and the court adjourned. Within half an hour thereafter Brassfield, when within a few steps of the hotel where he resided, and when in company of the United States marshal, was shot in the back, and within one hour from the time he left the Court-house he was a dead man. It would be useless to deny the fact that, in the opinion of the Gentile community of this city, the killing of Mr. Brassfield was a deliberately planned scheme, concocted and advised by men high in authority in the Mormon Church.—*Union Vidette* (Salt Lake).

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—At Cabors, France, the other day, a young man, in a state of raving madness from the bite of a mad dog, was menacing every one, and for some time no one ventured on the dangerous attempt of securing him, particularly as he was armed with a heavy iron bar. At last, M. Boudier, commissary of police in the town, rushed on the man, and after a long struggle, in which the functionary was thrown down and his knee severely injured, he succeeded in binding the arms of the unfortunate man, and preventing him from doing harm.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale brought under notice the subject of the financial arrangements of railway companies, and observed that the system upon which certain works had been carried on for many years past had completely broken down. To check rash railway speculation he recommended that in future all new railways should be got up upon a subscription contract; one effect of which would be that new schemes would have to be well matured before they found favour with the public, and of course in that case the money would have to be provided beforehand. He also suggested that the subscription contract should be for two-thirds of the subscribed capital; that a deposit of one-eighth should be paid upon every share; and that no shares should be transferable until three-tenths of the amount had been paid up. Lord Stanley of Alderley admitted the importance of the question, but apprehended that the suggestion of Lord Redesdale would impede the construction of railways altogether. He hoped their lordships would not commit themselves to any resolution on the subject without mature reflection and the concurrence of the House of Commons. Remarks were also made by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Overstone, Earl Fortescue, and the Earl of Belmore; after which the matter was allowed to drop.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for reading the Redistribution of Seats Bill a second time, Mr. Disraeli said he could not help thinking that the course which the Government proposed to take with the small boroughs was of too restricted and meagre a character, and he begged the house deliberately to reflect upon the important consequences that were involved in the change. He presumed that the real object of the various Reform Bills which had been produced since the Act of 1832 was to render the House of Commons a more complete representation of the country and its numerous attributes, the landed, manufacturing, and commercial interests, professional classes, and the interests of our colonial and Indian empires. For this purpose the small boroughs had been and were a most useful and efficient instrument. But by the scheme of the Government the very boroughs which returned representatives of the commercial, financial, colonial, and Indian interests were virtually disfranchised, and the house was called upon to attack about half of the whole number of seats in the country. Once that growth in population and property was regarded as constituting a just claim for an increased representation, they would not be able to stop at three members for the large towns. Then, with regard to the means by which the new seats were to be obtained, namely, that of grouping, he reminded the house that that was a system which was altogether foreign to this part of the kingdom; and he further objected to it on the ground that it would aggravate existing anomalies by a process of wanton injustice, and would succeed only in producing an enfeebled and imperfect local representation. He came to the conclusion that any system of grouping that was founded on the principle of grouping represented towns must prove a complete failure, that it would disappoint expectation, and that the house ought not to give it its sanction. The safe principle was to reduce the redundancy of the old borough representation and apply it to new boroughs. By doing this they would add enormously to the content of the country, introduce into the house popular and vigorous elements, and at the same time go a long way towards a solution of the immense difficulties connected with the county franchise, and which beset every minister who attempted to deal with the question. The right hon. gentleman then urged upon the house the necessity of preserving the distinctive character of the county constituencies, so that they should really be what their name imported. He complained that, even as the franchise was now arranged, there were great masses of the population who ought to be represented, and that the legitimate representation of the counties was imperfect, yet the Bill did nothing towards providing a remedy. How, then, was he to meet the Government? It was not want of time alone that was an obstacle to legislation at this moment. It was the want of maturity alike in design, preparation, and procedure which had marked the action of the Government. And even now he did not think that the question of parliamentary reform was understood by the country, by the house, or by ministers themselves. He admitted the difficulty, and did not shut his eyes to the position in which the house was placed. The fact was, that the country, the house, and the Government, were on this question in a scrap, and he should despair of their ever extricating themselves had he not unlimited confidence in the good nature and good sense of the House of Commons. "We must help the Government (exclaimed Mr. Disraeli, amidst enthusiastic cheers and laughter); we must forget the last two months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must recross the Rubicon. We will build up his bridges and supply him with vessels." The right hon. gentleman was in a position in which he could retire from the question of parliamentary reform for a moment with dignity. He must not sacrifice his country, his party, or his own great name to a feeling of pique. He was still supported by a majority. He could act in deference to the wish of the country and the disposition of the house. Let him at once give instructions that complete and accurate statistics should be prepared with regard to the borough franchise. Let him give immediate orders that the most ample information should be acquired as to the share which the working classes already possessed in the county franchise. Let a commission, acting under the Enclosure Commissioners, visit all the parliamentary boroughs of England and examine and report on their boundaries. Abandoning the scheme of grouping represented boroughs, and recognising that the proper way of dealing with the subject was to appeal to the existing represented boroughs to spare him a part of their superfluity, let him prepare a well-digested and complete scheme, which would give representatives upon the principle of grouping the most important unrepresented boroughs; then let him consider the results in consultation with his colleagues, and he would have the opportunity of submitting to the house measures that would command the sympathy of the country and receive the sanction of parliament. Mr. Cardwell, speaking in the name of the Government, declined to act upon the advice of Mr. Disraeli, and contended that the measure was not only framed in accordance with the spirit of the Reform Act, but was based upon sound constitutional principles. After some further discussion, the Bill was read a second time in a house of twenty-seven members, and ordered to be committed on Monday, the 28th instant.

"A GUIDE TO THE LAW, FOR GENERAL USE."—The third edition of this work is now on sale. It is almost an unprecedented fact that two editions, consisting of 500 copies each, of a law book, should have been sold out in the space of six months. The circumstance testifies to the merit—we might say popularity of the book, if such a term can be applied to a work of a purely professional character. The explanation is, however, easy. The want of a book for ready reference on every point of law was widely felt. There were text-books for special subjects; but there was no cheap law book of an encyclopaedic character, embracing all the points which are likely to concern every-day life. It was reserved for Mr. Edward Reynolds, the barrister, to supply this want; and he has accomplished the task so well that the public has fully appreciated the fact by calling for a third edition of his book in so short a time. It is published by Stevens and Sons, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, price 3s. 6d.; or 5s. 10s., post-free.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT TROST'S WAREHOUSE, 263, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.**—Superior Harmoniums from £14s. 0d. and upwards. New model pianofortes from sixteen guineas; also all other instruments and fittings, at the lowest possible prices. Price list, post-free.—[Advertisement.]



## COUNTRY SKETCHES.—THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY.

THE South Metropolitan Cemetery embraces an area of upwards of forty acres. The general surface is beautifully diversified, in some places descending in steep declivities; and in others, rising with bold sweeps into commanding eminences. In the disposition of the trees (which are of almost every species) and plantations, consummate judgment has been exercised; and the drives and walks are so managed as to lead to those points from which entire views of the cemetery can be best seen, and the touching beauty of its groups of tombs best appreciated. Many of the "old oaks of Norwood" are still in the vigour of existence, and the younger plantations of elm, beech, yew, laurel, cypress already present a forest aspect.

Scarcely any language can do justice to the magnificent prospects commanded by the hills on which the Episcopal and Dissenters' chapels stand. At every turn, new and glorious combinations are formed; and every passing cloud, by varying the disposition of the lights and shadows, gives fresh interest to the views, and augments the admiration of the pensive spectator. The vast panorama includes fine views of the metropolis, and the picture being immutably beautiful in its elements, is only rendered additionally interesting by the change of seasons. If summer sun add to its gorgeous colouring, the winter mists lend it immensity. The great prospect is always one of magnificence.

The site and arrangement of the surfaces, with the appropriate architectural character of the chapels, cloisters, and other buildings, commend themselves to every person who visits the cemetery. It is open to the public every day from nine o'clock a.m. till sunset, except on Sundays, and then after morning service. It is about two miles from the Annerly Station of the Uxbridge Railway; and rather more than three miles from the Elephant and Castle on the coach road.

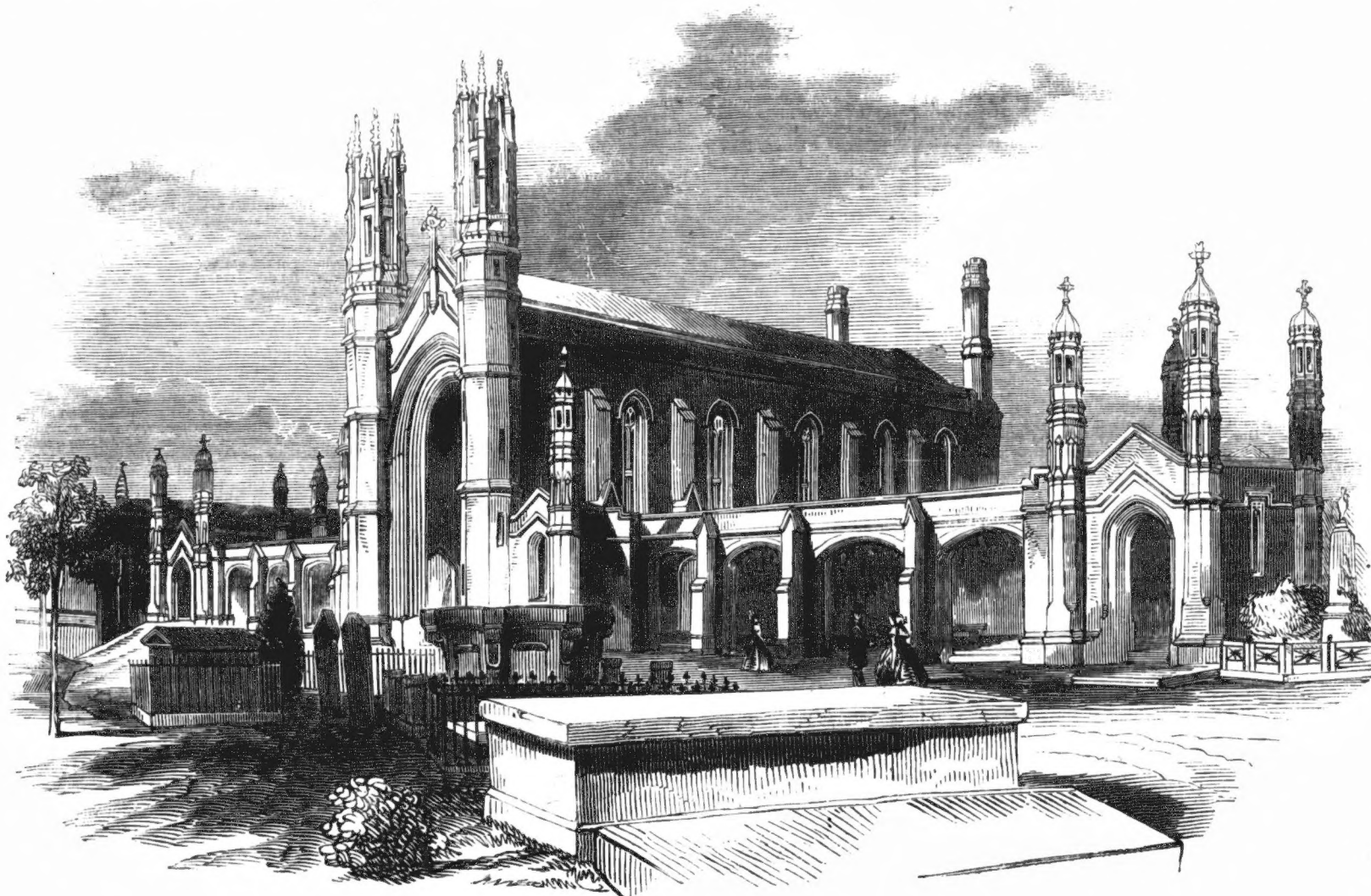
fixed in January, 1855. The framework and scaffolding upon which the dome rested were removed on the 2nd of the following June. No subsidence or "set" of material was observable on the wedges being removed. The entire dome was roofed in and copper covering laid in September, 1855.

The roof is formed into two separate spherical and concentric air chambers, extending over the whole surface; one between the external covering and brick vaulting, the object being the equalization of temperature during extremes of heat and cold out of doors; the other chamber, between the brick vaulting and the internal visible surface, being intended to carry off the vitiated air from the reading-room. This ventilation is effected through apertures in the soffits of the windows, and partly by others at the top of the dome; the bad air passing through outlets provided around the lantern. In order to obviate the effects of condensation, all the sky-lights, lanterns, and windows throughout the building are double. The quantity of glass used amounts to about 60,000 superficial feet. In order to guard against the consequence of an avalanche of snow falling from the dome on to the surrounding libraries, the building has been carried up outside perpendicular to such a height above the spring of the arch as to form a gallery nine feet in width, provided with proper outlets, by which the snow is intercepted.

The reading-room is open every day, except on Sundays, on Ash Wednesday, Good Fridays, Christmas Day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days ordered by authority; except also between the 1st and 7th of May, the 1st and 7th of September, and the 1st and 7th of January, inclusive. The hours are from nine till seven during May, June, July, and August (except on Saturdays, at five), and from nine till four during the rest of the year. To obtain admission, persons are to send their applications in writing, specifying their Christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode, to the principal librarian; or, in his absence, to the secretary; or, in his absence, to the senior under-librarian; who will

## A FLOATING PEST-HOUSE.

We have already called attention, with some warmth, to the manner in which the sick were removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon. The formal report on this matter rendered by Dr. Dalton to the Board of Health, will, if we are not mistaken, cause public indignation to turn fiercely against whoever is to blame for this stupid and cruel proceeding. Nothing in heartlessness, laziness, indifference, and want of contrivance in the history of Turkish and Oriental quarantines, ever surpassed this. Here, as Dr. Stone remarks, comes into port "a poor devil of a captain, with a pest-house under his command, and he dare not move here nor there lest he should violate some law, and nobody is there to tell him what course to pursue. So, a thousand human beings are imprisoned many hours longer than they need be, in the midst of death in its most fearful forms." For thirty-six hours this floating pest-house lay without succour or message from the shore; the steerage crowded with the sick and the dying, and the dead towed in boats at the stern. These hundreds of poor men and women, thus forced to cling to what they considered a charnel-house, without proper medical aid, are constantly on the verge of riot and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the poisonous ship. The first supplies that came from the shore, we are assured by a passenger, were three barrels of sawdust! When at length the sick are to be removed, there is no steam-tug or proper means of transference. The poor dying emigrants are tied into a rude seat, made of a hoghead, and lowered from the yardarm, under the hot sun, after much difficulty, into one rowboat, and then again hoisted into the Falcon. Three persons on an average are thus transferred in three-quarters of an hour. One poor woman died during the process, and no doubt the majority of the others died afterward. It forcibly occurs to the quarantine officials that this is a very slow and cruel process, and on the urgent representation of the sanitary superintendent of the city, they condescend to request the captain to assist them with the



THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY.

## TOWN SKETCHES.—THE READING ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

HAVING in our last given a full page engraving of the exterior of the British Museum, we now present our readers with another large engraving of the spacious library of that institution, which will be found on the opposite page.

Ever since it was opened to the public it has been one of the great objects of attraction, and has called forth the warmest expressions of admiration from those who have visited it. In form it is circular. The entire building does not occupy the whole quadrangle, there being a clear interval of from twenty-seven to thirty feet all round, to give light and air to the surrounding buildings, and as a guard against possible destruction by fire from the outer parts of the Museum.

The dome of the reading-room is 140 feet in diameter, its height being 106 feet. In this dimension of diameter it is only inferior to the Pantheon of Rome by two feet; St. Peter's being only 139; St. Maria, in Florence, 139; the tomb of Mahomet, Bejapore, 135; St. Paul's, 112; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 107; and the church at Darmstadt, 105. This reading-room contains 1,250,000 cubic feet of space; its "suburbs," or surrounding libraries, 750,000.

The building is constructed principally of iron, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by twenty iron piers, having a sectional area of ten superficial feet to each, including the brick casting, or 210 feet in all. This saving of space by the use of iron is remarkable, the piers of support on which our dome rests only thus occupying 200 feet, whereas the piers of the Pantheon of Rome fill 7,477 feet of area, and those of the tomb of Mahomet, 5,592. Upwards of 2,000 tons of iron have been employed in the construction.

The weight of the materials used in the dome is about 4,200 tons, viz., upwards of 200 tons on each pier. The first standard was

either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person applying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the establishment. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to. Permission will in general be granted for six months, and at the expiration of this term fresh application is to be made for a renewal. The tickets given to readers are not transferable, and no person can be admitted without a ticket. Persons under eighteen years of age are not admissible.

The reader having ascertained from the catalogue the book he requires, transcribes literally into a printed form the press-mark, title of the work wanted, size, place, and date, and signs the same. Readers, before leaving the room, are to return the books or MSS. they have received to an attendant, and are to obtain the corresponding ticket, the reader being responsible for such books or MSS. so long as the ticket remains uncancelled. Readers are allowed to make one or more extracts from any printed book or MS.; but no whole or greater part of a MS. is to be transcribed without a particular permission from the trustees. The transcribers are not to lay the papers on which they write on any part of the book or MS. they are using, nor are any tracings allowed without special leave of the trustees. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or MS. belonging to the Museum.

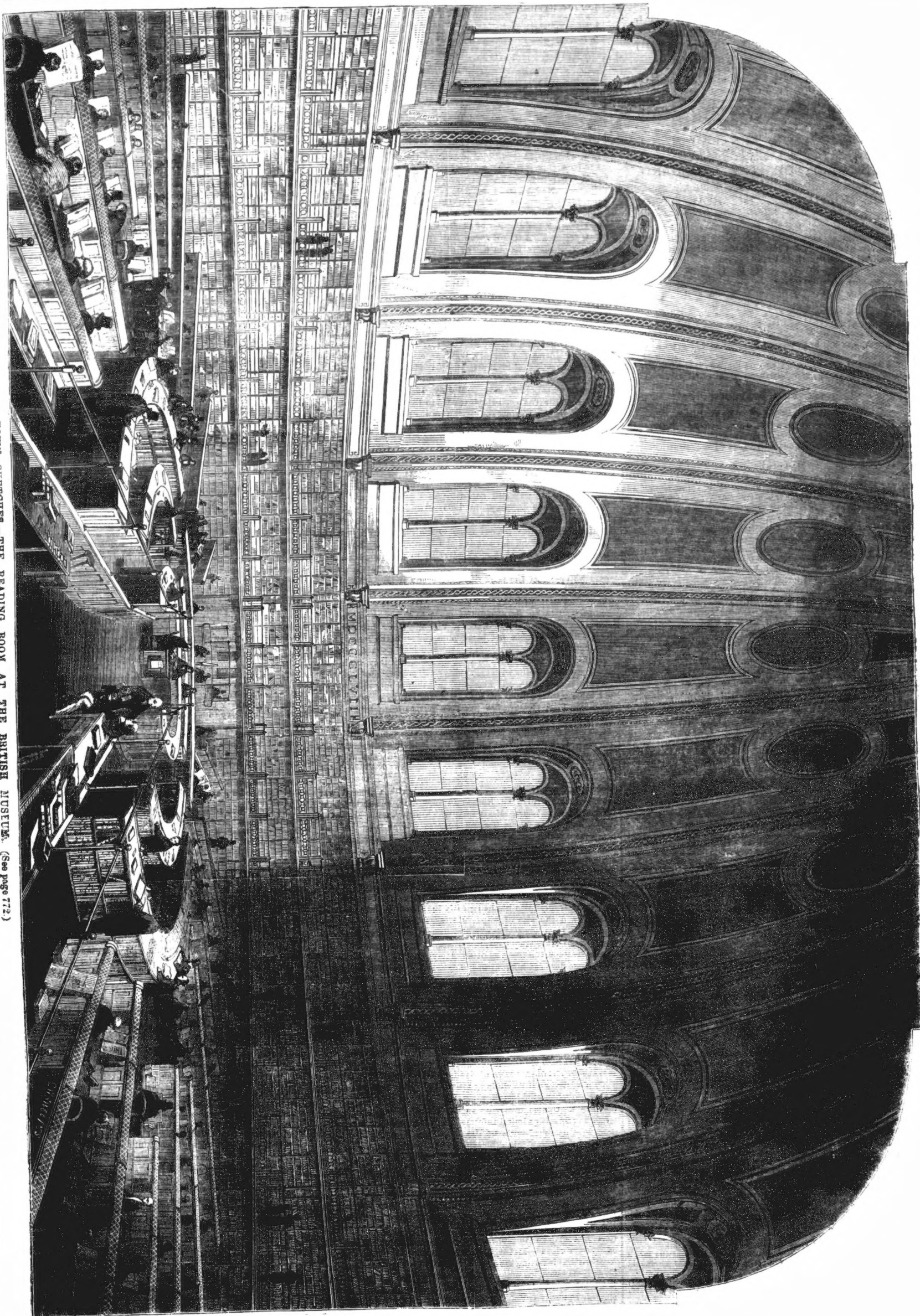
The persons whose recommendations are accepted are peers of the realm, members of parliament, judges, Queen's counsel, masters in Chancery or any of the great law-officers of the Crown, any one of the forty-eight trustees of the British Museum, the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, rectors of parishes in the metropolis, principal heads of colleges, eminent physicians and surgeons, and Royal Academicians, or any gentleman in a superior post to an ordinary clerk in any of the public offices.

ship's boats. We cannot wonder that after this performance the cholera raged fearfully in the hospital ship. . . . There ought to be some place where, after the weary voyage, the quarantine patient can step on shore, and where the poor steerage passengers can escape the effluvia and poison generated in those close holds after a long crowding of human beings together.—*New York Times*.

MISSIONARY PERILS.—The *Gazette de France* announces the death of the apostolic missionary at Thibet, M. Gabriel Durand, who has just fallen a victim to his zeal, having been shot by a fanatic mandarin.

CAPTURE OF AN HOTEL ROBBER.—A man of respectable appearance, about thirty years of age, having a portmanteau which seemed to be well furnished, applied a few evenings since at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, for a sleeping-room, to which he was shown. In the morning about four he rose, and quietly examining the vicinity, found the key in the door of a bedroom close by, which he entered and possessed himself of a portmanteau and jewellery to the amount of about £60. On leaving the room he knocked against a table on which were some glasses, which came down with a crash, and awoke the occupant of the chamber. This latter calling out, "Who's there?" and receiving no answer, jumped out of bed and gave chase to the thief, who had tried to make his escape along the passage; the pursuer's cries, however, aroused some of the servants, and the front door being closed the man was taken into custody and handed over to the police. In his trunk were found seventy-one false keys, very skilfully made, and capable of opening the most complicated locks; also boxes of matches, candles, &c. He has hitherto refused to give any account of himself further than stating, first, that he was an Englishman, and then a German, neither of which languages, however, he can speak.





TOWN SKETCHES.—THE READING ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (See page 772.)



READ  
DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
BOW BELLS

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND  
NEW NOVEL.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND  
THE GREAT NOVEL.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
FOUNDED ON FACTS.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
A GREAT SENSATION.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
TO BE READ BY ALL.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
NO. 99, BOW BELLS. ONE PENNY.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.  
A NEW NOVEL, of extraordinary interest, by our celebrated English novelist, Mrs. Alice Winstanley, author of "The Hammer Bird," "Twenty Straws," &c., commenced in No. 90 of

BOW BELLS,  
now publishing, under the title of  
DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.  
Illustrated by WAGNER.

This novel is founded upon facts. The hero, Desmoro, and many of the characters, did exist; and the principal scenes and events therein depicted really did occur to the personal knowledge and observation of the writer, who has been engaged upwards of two years writing the work.

The Editor of BOW BELLS, having read the MS., pronounces Mrs. Winstanley's new tale to be a most remarkable and powerful production.

Two Coloured Pictures of  
THE KING OF PRUSSIA  
and  
THE ROYAL PALACE AT POTSDAM,  
are published simultaneously with the same Number. These pictures are got up in a most beautiful style by Mr. Kronhelm, and far surpass the generality of colour printing, being quite equal to prints coloured by hand.

Also, PRESENTED GRATIS No. 1 of a domestic story, called  
JOSEPH WILMOT;  
OR, THE HISTORY OF A POOR ORPHAN BOY, FROM YOUTH TO OLD AGE.  
Nos. 2 and 3 of JOSEPH WILMOT are also ready, price One Penny the two; to be continued—two Numbers every week—price One Penny.

\* Not a copy of BOW BELLS is issued without the first Number of JOSEPH WILMOT—purchasers are therefore requested to ask for the same; also for Nos. 2 and 3, if they intend becoming subscribers to the work.

\* The price of BOW BELLS, with No. 1 of JOSEPH WILMOT, is One Penny. The price of the two coloured pictures is also One Penny, at the option of the purchaser; it is not compulsory to take the pictures. Specimen copies will be sent through the post, on receipt of two postage stamps.

London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. E.	
D.	D.	A.M.	P.M.
19	S	Sun rises, 4h. 5m.; sets, 7h. 48m.	5 15 5 40
20	S	Whit-Sunday. Pentecost ..	6 5 6 32
21	M	Whit-Monday. Summer commences ..	7 1 7 30
22	T	Trinity Term begins ..	8 1 8 36
23	W	Ember week. Oxford term begins ..	9 14 9 48
24	T	Queen Victoria born, 1819 ..	10 17 10 45
25	F	Princess Helena born, 1849 ..	11 21 11 49

Moon's changes.—First quarter 21st, 9h.; 8am. a.m.  
Sunday Lessons.

#### MORNING.

Deut. 6 to v. 18; Acts, 10 to v. 34. Isa. 11; Acts 19 to v. 21.

#### AFTERNOON.

Isa. 11; Acts 19 to v. 21.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Feast and Fast days.—The 19th is dedicated to Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 988); 20th, 21st, and 22nd, are all feast days; 23rd and 25th are Ember days.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.**—All letters to be addressed to MR. JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS from news-vendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 3s. 3d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent mis-carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a coloured wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and Bow BELLS sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 313 Strand.

**H. W. G. de M.**—We return you our best thanks for your suggestion, but we could not find room for the new feature proposed.

**W. D. (St. Heller's).**—We would recommend you to employ a solicitor in London to investigate the matter. Give him the full name of the deceased and the date and place of his death; and remit him three guineas for preliminary expenses. If the deceased left no will, letters of administration will probably have been granted, in which case his friend's property will go to his heir, or personally amongst his next of kin. A search at Doctor's Commons will decide if this be so. If you have no legal agent in London, send us your address and we will recommend you one.

**F. F. O.**—The inscription so puzzling may be thus explained. Two hundred years ago the legal year began on the 1st of March, while the year of our Lord began on the 1st of January. A death occurring on the 24th of January was therefore described as happening in the year 1713-14—that is, in the part of the year 1713, which fell A.D. 1714.

**B. E.**—Waterloo bridge cost about one million sterling; London bridge, two millions and a half, including the approaches.

**A. CORFORD (Alderhot).**—The Life Guards have not been out of England since the termination of the French war. It was the Foot Guards that went to Canada during the disturbances there.

**B. T.**—Madras was colonised by the English, and Fort George built, by permission of the King of Oude, in 1820. It was made a presidency in 1820.

**ROBERT O.**—A quart of water is daily passing through the skin of a sound person. It evaporates through the minute openings which cover the whole surface, and, if these be plugged up, is compelled to travel the kidneys, and give rise to internal disorder. Abstinence, therefore, if sound health is to be preserved, is a duty of the first importance.

**EMMA F.**—As a general rule it may be laid down that the wilful disobedience on the part of the servant of any lawful order of the master will justify a discharge without a month's notice.

**EMIGRANT.**—Although the present time is the best season to emigrate, the latest accounts from Australia, especially Melbourne, are far from favourable. There is much depression in the state of the labour market.

**ENQUIRER.**—Certainly. The marriage during the life-time of the lady's first husband being absolutely void, the marriage ceremony should be again gone through.

**B. D.**—The City Gas Works, at the bottom of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, now occupy the site of the Dorset Gardens Theatre, designed by Wren, and opened in 1671 by Lady Davenant.

**L. P. (Gulldford).**—A person may practise as a cow doctor or farrier without a diploma from the Veterinary College.  
**LUCKY T.**—Miss Melrose, after wards Duchess of St. Alban's, made her first appearance at Drury-lane in 1795.  
**R. G. (No.)**—The Southamp on books were not opened until 1850.  
**HARRY O.**—Any modern history of England will tell you that the Lord Gordon riots took place in June, 1780.

#### THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

NOT within the memory of the present generation has such a scene been witnessed in the City of London as that of Friday week. To find its counterpart, we must go back to the great bank failures of more than fifty years ago, with the utter dismay and general ruin they entailed. Nothing could be more saddening than to walk through the chief business centres of the City, and see them thronged by crowds of people, many attracted by curiosity, but very many also by alarm for the stability of the bank to which they had entrusted their deposits. A sort of vague fear seemed to be the prevailing feature—a desire to get money at any cost, not because it was needed for immediate purposes, but to provide for possible contingencies, or to hoard for hoarding's sake. This panic was occasioned by the stoppages of the large discounting house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., Peto and Bette, the gigantic contractors, and the English Joint Stock Bank. The chairman of the company of Overend and Gurney, Mr. John Henry Gurney, is the son of Mr. Joseph John Gurney, the distinguished philanthropist, who died in 1847, and who was associated with the Hoares, the Baxtons, the Frys, &c., in all the great benevolent movements of his time. In 1854, Mr. John Henry Gurney was returned for King's Lynn, and he sat for that borough in conjunction with Lord Stanley until July, 1859, when he retired in favour of Sir T. Fowell Buxton. Up to 1859 Mr. Gurney was actively known in Norfolk society, but in the autumn of that year he met with a grievous domestic affliction, the elopement of his wife with her groom, and for the next few years he spent a life of great retirement. The house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. had been for many years directed by the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, who was one of the wealthiest and soundest financiers in London. Mr. Samuel Gurney died in Paris in 1860, and after his decease the house was still conducted as a private firm. On the formation of the company, in 1865, Mr. John Henry Gurney emerged from his retirement to assume the chairmanship. Fortunately the Government came to the rescue, and by relaxing the Bank of England Act allowed the institution to augment the issue of its notes, and thus afford relief to the mercantile community. The panic was thus allayed. But now that the panic is over we approach the facts of the case, and if they are no longer alarming, they are most extraordinary—passing, we should think, the largest anticipations of the alarmist. We abstain from names and particulars, but the disclosures made to the Bank of England and the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply show that even our largest banks, those in the best repute and with the largest businesses, have been going on, no one can say how long, upon the supposition that there never could be a run on them, that they might hold any amount of deposits with only a very small proportion of reserve to meet them in the time of need, and that they simply relied on the aid to be obtained from the bank, if necessary, by a suspension of the Act. That measure has not been left, as many hoped, to its purely moral force. The bank has had to draw on its resources to an extent for which we believe only one parallel can be found in its history. It now devolves on the banks and financial companies to make good their position in something like a calm after the storm.

Very opportunely, while we are threatened with a general war which would involve all Europe in mourning, and bring back Germany into a state of misery from which fifty years of rest have hardly sufficed to rescue her, an account arrives from another hemisphere which seems at first sight to overdo and exaggerate all that can be effected by the evil passions of mankind when let loose against each other. For some cause of offence so slight that it hardly admits of being gravely stated, Spain has commenced an unjust and inglorious war against the republics which once constituted her colonies in South America. In her encounter with the republic of Chili, Spain has had greatly the advantage in the weight of metal and the size of ships. But these things have not prevented her from sustaining one disastrous repulse and some mortifying, if not considerable, losses. Strung, as it would seem, to fury by this treatment on the part of an enemy whom she had attacked because she despised him, Spain has determined that the recollection of her disasters shall be obliterated in the magnitude of her vengeance. Mortified by her inability to deal effectually with the dexterous and agile foe who eluded her ponderous ships by his vigilance and superior knowledge of the coast, the Spanish admiral determined to take, on behalf of his Government, a vengeance which should at once be safe, sure, and satisfactory. The town of Valparaiso occupies a position which lays it entirely open, as has been too well proved, to the attack of a hostile fleet. It is the seaport of that town of Santiago which acquired so melancholy a celebrity a little while ago from the terrible conflagration of the cathedral and the loss of some 1,500 women, who perished in the flames. Unable otherwise to bring the Chilean republic to terms, the Spanish admiral informed them that, unless his requisitions were complied with, he should feel himself under the necessity of bombarding this defenceless town. The reasons for this unprecedented step were slight and frivolous in the extreme. His manifesto set forth the original cause of quarrel between Spain and Chili, and the aggravation of the injury sustained by the capture of a Spanish vessel and the repulse of a Spanish attack on certain vessels which had sought refuge in a place where the enemy was unable to follow them. The substance of it was that four days were given to remove women, children, and non-combatants, and that after that time had elapsed the town would be given up to all the extremities of war—that is, to such extremities as could be put in force without incurring the slightest peril to the squadron of attack, or, as it may be more properly called, the squadron of execution. If we are to give implicit credence to resolutions passed by the English residents at Valparaiso, Rear-Admiral Donman, command-

ing our squadron at the port, assured them that he was ready to employ the force under his command for the protection of British property; he afterwards retracted this assurance, and, in consequence, very considerable loss was sustained by the non-removal of property which would otherwise have been placed out of the risk of injury. A waiting other information as to this very serious charge, we proceed to narrate that at the expiration of the period of four days the English, French, and American squadrons withdrew to a place at a safe distance from the scene of the impending calamity, and became witnesses, with feelings which it is quite unnecessary to describe, of the shameful abuse of the rights of war and the cruel outrage on the property and interests of private persons which then ensued. The Spanish ships took up their position at the place which pleased them best, and levelled their guns at the defenceless town. Two or three blank shots were fired as a last warning, and then the execution began. Without the slightest attempt at resistance, without a single shot being fired in answer, the Spanish men-of-war poured their red-hot shot into a defenceless city, which had been made by half a century of unceasing industry one of the richest and most prosperous of the southern half of the New World. For three hours and a half the relentless storm of projectiles rained upon Valparaiso; the warehouses, full of foreign merchandise, were consumed, the public buildings were destroyed, and a dreadful fire was kindled, which the incessant labours of eighteen hours were barely able to quench. The loss of life, owing to the notice given, was, we believe, very small; not more, it is said, than two were killed, and some three or four wounded. The very impossibility of defence saved the carnage which must otherwise have taken place. After this act of cowardly and inefficient vengeance, the Spanish fleet returned to their moorings, and the squadrons of France, England, and America to the positions which they had occupied before the bombardment began.

#### BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Court of Exchequer has been tried a case *Hurst v. Larkner*. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded that he did not agree to marry the plaintiff, alleged; that a reasonable time for the marriage had not elapsed; and also that the plaintiff had exonerated and discharged him from the performance of the promise.

Mr. Prentice appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Bessford for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Mary Anne Hurst, was a milliner, and the daughter of the town clerk of Ramsgate, and the defendant, Robert Larkner, was a journeyman mould maker in a paper-mill, residing at Darenth, near Dartford, Kent. The parties, who were both about twenty-four years of age, first became acquainted at Ramsgate in May, 1864. They visited each other at their respective homes, and were looked upon by the parents on both sides as suitors. There was a voluminous correspondence, the defendant's letters being couched in the most endearing and affectionate terms, and written on note paper of various bright colours, which the learned counsel described as one of the minor symptoms of ardent love amongst young people. The defendant generally addressed her as "Dearest Letty," spoke of his deep, unchanging love; of every scene of his life losing its charm when his darling was absent, and of the perfect bliss which they would enjoy when they were one. Matters went on very smoothly for about twelve months, but then a change seemed to come over the feelings of the defendant. On the 10th of May, 1865, he wrote:—

"Dear Letty,—You are under the impression that I am coming to Ramsgate at Whit-Sunday. I do not intend to come. I should only be miserable all the time, and you would be likewise. Another thing, I don't think I ought to keep writing to you. I am sure I tried hard, contrary to my thoughts, to make myself believe that I still love you; but it is of no avail. So I think this is the best course to pursue, as you told me that if our love was not mutual we could never come together. I think so too, for I could not marry a girl whom I thought I could not be happy with, and with whom I could never agree. Mother said you wanted to know my mind, for there was a young man coming shortly from abroad with first-rate prospects, and he loved you devotedly. I am sorry I did not tell you more plainly when you were here.—I remain your sincere friend."

This ended their intercourse, and when the plaintiff found that it was the intention of the defendant to back out of his promise she brought the present action.

Emma Hurst, the plaintiff's sister, proved the attentions of the defendant to the plaintiff, and his talking about marriage. On one occasion she (the plaintiff) upbraided him with his flirtation with another girl, and he promised faithfully he would never do it again. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Baron Martin: I know the young man alluded to in the defendant's letter. He is a Mr. Smith, who lives in Spain. He addressed two letters to my sister, but she did not answer them.

Cross-examined: My sister first met the defendant on the pier at Ramsgate while I was in her company. He had another young man with him named Charlie Bavers. I had a little flirtation with Charlie when we met, and I became engaged to him. The plaintiff did not say to the defendant that if he had changed his mind she did not care, as there was a young man in Spain who wanted to marry her. On the contrary, she declared she would not give up the defendant. (Laughter.)

Charlotte Moor, a friend of the plaintiff, proved that the defendant gave her an engaged ring.

Mr. D. Seymour, on the part of the defence, submitted that even if the jury thought there had been a promise, the plaintiff had clearly released the defendant from it; and that if she had not, a reasonable time for the performance of the promise had not elapsed. In any event, however, he contended that this was not a case of blighted hopes or ruined health, and that there had been no pecuniary loss on the part of the plaintiff, as the defendant was only a daily labourer earning 30s. a week, and having to keep his mother and father, and also three young children.

The mother, who was called, stated the amount of her son's earnings, and gave evidence to show that the plaintiff had expressed her indifference as to whether he fulfilled his promise or not.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 10l.

**ANOTHER EXPERIMENT IN AERIAL NAVIGATION.**—The ascension of the balloon-ship, the *Esperance*, of M. Delamarre, was to have taken place from the esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, last Thursday afternoon at four, but at six the vast machine was not yet fully inflated, and great difficulty was experienced by the inventor in adjusting the screws, helm, sails, &c. The Emperor, who happened to be driving out and saw the crowd, came to the spot to inspect the apparatus, and conversed some time with the inventor, but at last, not perceiving any great probability of an ascension, took his departure. The crowd then became impatient and broke through the barriers. At a quarter past seven the car was attached and the whole ascended some few yards from the ground and moved in the direction of the Invalides; but the balloon, being either damaged by the machinery or over-weighted, burst and fell heavily to the ground.—*Galignani*.



## The Court.

The Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel, Windsor. The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, honorary chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge and Major Teesdale in waiting, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday.

We believe that her Majesty has signified her wish to occupy Clifden, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, for a period which will include the anniversary of her birth and the Ascot race week.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and attended by the Viscountess Walden, the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, the Hon. C. L. Wood, and Major Teesdale, arrived at the Palace shortly before three o'clock.

Viscount Bury had an audience of the Queen, and resigned his office as treasurer of her Majesty's household.

Lord Ocho Fitzgerald had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on receiving the office of treasurer of her Majesty's household.

The Queen presented to Mr. Samuel Popplestone the Albert medal for his meritorious services in saving life from a wreck off the Start Point on the 23rd of March. This is the first occasion on which her Majesty has conferred this honourable distinction. Mr. Popplestone was introduced to her Majesty by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

The lord and groom in waiting to her Majesty were in attendance.

Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace at half-past five o'clock for Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty has, it is understood, relinquished the proposed royal trip to Balmoral, in consequence of the warlike attitude of Austria and Prussia. It is rumoured that on Sunday night a telegram was received at Windsor Castle containing news of momentous import, which has, no doubt, influenced the Queen in her decision to remain for the present in the vicinity of the metropolis.

## Sporting.

### AQUATICS.

**SCULLERS' RACE FOR £200.**—The scullers' race for £100 a-side, between Thomas Hoare, of Hammersmith, and Joseph Sadler, of Putney, came off on Monday afternoon. Sadler had beaten his previous opponents easily. Hoare had met many more men than his antagonist, and always proved himself their master. His cleaver sculling, mastery action, victorious career, great staying powers, and indomitable pluck were all in his favour. Notwithstanding the fact that Sadler had been exceedingly lucky, he had not the same brilliant victories to fall back upon, and it was therefore thought in many quarters that even his length of reach and great power must fall a victim to the more matured and more polished form of Hoare, who has defeated many, generally after severe struggles, but always with ease in the end. Sadler, unlike his opponent, is a landman, and only took to sculling three years ago, since which time he has beaten Tom Royal and George Desvitt, the only men he met, besides defeating Hoare at the Thames regatta, and otherwise distinguishing himself. He has the advantage of height, weight, and age, but in point of science Hoare has few equals. Their engagement was to row from Putney to Mortlake, the match being for £100 a-side. Both rowed in their buff, and after two or three looks at one another, came away in the midst of a heavy ripple caused by the steamers. Hoare first caught the water, and led by half a length; but so quickly did Sadler get to work, that at the Star and Garter he in his turn led, and positively cleared his man passing St. James's, and was leading by a clear length at the London Boat House. Here he crossed his man to wash him, and without an apparent effort; an accident might have deprived him of the lead, as he caught the water awkwardly with his right hand scull; but Hoare immediately afterwards nearly missed a stroke with both sculls, both meeting a wave from the steamers. At Oraven Cottage Sadler led by three lengths, and although Hoare had hitherto been depended upon to catch his man, still Sadler was evidently pulling with such ease, that there could be little doubt as to the result; and although a plucky spurt on Hoare's part reduced the gap at the Soap Works, Sadler went away again, and led by four lengths at Hammersmith-bridge. Further description is useless. Hoare rowed in that splendid form for which he has ever been characterized, but made no advance whatever upon Sadler, who simply paddled in a winner by six lengths.

**DEATH AT A BAIL.**—On Monday an inquest was held at Hatfield, on view of the body of Mary Ann Golding, aged seventeen years. On Friday night week the deceased attended a wedding party, and had just partaken of an ice after dancing a quadrille, when she was suddenly taken ill, became insensible, and although a medical gentleman was present as one of the party, she expired in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

**A WILD BULL.**—On Saturday night an exciting chase took place on the Great Western Railway after a wild bull. The animal first knocked down a watchman, when two of the porters followed it along the line to endeavour to get it off. But in this they were unsuccessful, and upon hearing the up mail train coming, when opposite South Stoke, they left the representative of the bovine tribe to his fate, and, as a matter of course, it was killed by the engine coming in collision with it.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

**THE CANNON-STREET MURDER.**—Since the commission of the prisoner William Smith for the murder of Mrs. Millson, the housekeeper to Messrs. Bevington, in Cannon-street, City, the behaviour of the suspected man immediately after and since the date of the crime has been a subject of considerable interest. So far as the fact of mere demonism is concerned, Smith's conduct in Eton just previous to his arrest would lead to a supposition of his innocence. On Sundays, of late, he regularly attended a place of worship once or twice a day, and frequently St. John's Church, Eton. In no respect did the accused alter his mode of life since the day on which the murder was committed. He lounged about Eton, or frequented his favourite "house of call" just as usual; and it is certainly not an outward indication of his crime. Although he has been leading an idle, purposeless sort of life, for the last few years, he is a man not destitute of education. In his boyhood he was sent to the "Pony" School, in the High-street, Eton, where he received a plain education. He is an adept at figures, his forte being mental arithmetic. He is able to work out a calculation and give the result in a few seconds mentally. His poorness might serve as a model to any clerk. It is remarkable that several young men who were wholly or partly educated at the Pony School have turned out murderers. Within the last few years Cookey, Gould, and Cooke attained that unenviable notoriety, and had all been scholars at the institution in question, and were inhabitants of Eton.

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES** for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. List free. Wright and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactured by Ipswich (Advertisement.)

## INFAMOUS FRAUDS ON THE NOBILITY AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

JOHN SULLIVAN, 59, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for obtaining by false pretences from Arthur Walsh, Esq., M.P., Lord Pelham, M.P., and Charles Waring, Esq., M.P., the several sums of £3 £2, and £5, with intent to defraud.

Mr. Poland (instructed by Messrs. Tooke, Hallowes, and Price) prosecuted; the prisoner, who pleaded "Guilty," was undefended.

The prisoner was an old and notorious offender, and he was one of the skilled writers of certificates, distress warrants, petitions, and memorials of the begging-letter class, and he had himself preyed upon the public for the last twenty-six years. He was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Lord Pelham, Mr. Waring, M.P., and Mr. Walsh, M.P.

In the case of Lord Pelham it appeared that about the beginning of February a card was left at his lordship's house, and a few days afterwards the prisoner called, and observed that his family were old supporters of the Liberal interest in Lawes, which Lord Pelham represented, and that he was nephew to Mr. Card, a builder; that a ship belonging to his father had sunk in the river laden with coals, and he wanted to obtain money to raise it. The prisoner handed his lordship a letter, purporting to be from the prisoner's father, and with it was a subscription list, to which were attached the names of the two county members—Mr. Dodson and Lord Edward Cavendish, each for £2 2s.

On the faith of these statements Lord Pelham gave the prisoner £2; but a subsequent investigation proved that the names of Lord Edward Cavendish and Mr. Dodson, so used, were forgeries.

In the case of Mr. Waring, M.P. for Poole, it seemed that on the 20th of December the prisoner went to him and said that he was a voter of Poole, and being the owner of a ship which had been lost he was in great distress. Mr. Waring, upon this, kindly gave him £5; but the prisoner accidentally left behind him a portfolio containing a large number of begging letters, distress warrants, appeals about the cattle plague, and other documents, all tending to show the system of fraud he had extensively carried on for a long period.

In the third case the prisoner, on the 1st of January, went to the house of Mr. Walsh, M.P. for Leominster, and presented a letter purporting to come from the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Christ Church, Parsonage, Hampstead; and enclosed was a distress warrant on the goods of a Mrs. Evans, a widow. Mr. Walsh said he would inquire of Dr. Vaughan, and the prisoner said he hoped he would do so at once. Mr. Walsh asked the prisoner who he was, and he replied that he was churchwarden of the parish of Hampstead, and that his vicar had asked him to come round with the petition, and in consequence of that Mr. Walsh gave him 2/.

It was proved that Dr. Vaughan did not reside at Hampstead, and that the whole of the narrated events were fabrications. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended by Horsford, the mendicant officer, who to-day proved sixteen convictions against him, varying from three to twelve months.

The Assistant Judge said the upper classes were generally very liberal, but such fellows as the prisoner prevented them from doing good to the really deserving. He had preyed for some time on their kindness; and all kinds of punishment had been without effect, for he had been convicted sixteen times. He would now be put into such a position that he would be prevented for some time in carrying on his system of plunder; and the sentence of the court upon him was five years' penal servitude.

## THE CASE OF CHARLOTTE WINBOR.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased, under the advice of the Home Secretary, to commute the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner into penal servitude for life. On Wednesday week a memorial was presented by Messrs. Bart and Stevens, solicitors, on behalf of the unhappy woman. The memorial said:—"That your memorialist feels that she is the victim of the said Harris's crime, for which the said Harris alone ought to have suffered. That the mental anguish which your memorialist has silently but sufferingly endured has been exceedingly dreadful, and has extended over the long period of sixteen months since the first investigation before the magistrates. That your memorialist has, since her arrest, been three times left for execution, and has twice endured the terror and torment of being within a few hours of an approaching doom. That the agony of mind endured by your memorialist throughout the protracted inquiries as to the legality of her trial, has been of a most harrowing description, added to which the suspense and uncertainty of the inquiries have entailed upon your memorialist anxiety and suffering far beyond anything of the kind ever endured by any prisoner under a similar sentence. Your memorialist, therefore, humbly prays that these circumstances may be taken into consideration, and that you will be pleased to recommend her most gracious Majesty the Queen to exercise her royal prerogative of mercy towards your memorialist."

**DRAWN TO DEATH.**—The Leeds Mercury reports a shocking accident at Bolton on Saturday. Charles Jackson, a greengrocer, of Blackburn, returned from the market about nine o'clock in the morning with his cart laden with vegetables. After unloading, he took the horse out of the cart, and was leading it to the stable, when his little boy, a child nine years of age, begged to ride the animal. At first the father refused, but the lad becoming urgent he placed his child on the horse's back. After it had gone a few yards something started the horse, and it made a sudden spring, in consequence of which the little fellow lost his balance and fell down. He screamed out, and this, joined to the shouts and cries of spectators, frightened the horse, which bolted at full gallop with the boy suspended from its side. In slipping down the animal's side the child's leg became entangled in the horse's traces, and as it galloped off the body continuously banged on the pavement in a manner fearful to contemplate. The father and a number of men ran as quickly as possible after the animal, but the body dangled about it seems to have increased its terror, and it galloped on at a fearful rate. By the violent motion of the horse the breeching was thrown off, but instead of the boy being extricated by this his leg was more securely fastened to the strap by becoming twisted round it. In this way the body was flung backwards and forwards, alternately bounding against the animal, or being dashed against the pavement. A butcher saddled his horse and rushed after the runaway, but did not overtake it for a considerable time; the horse had then stopped, the dead body of the boy still attached to it by the breeching. The boy's mother witnessed the first part of the scene, and was seized with convulsions.

**THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The announcement that the Rev. Charles Kingsley, professor of history at Cambridge, would preach in the nave of the Abbey on Sunday evening attracted a large congregation. Indeed, the crowd was so great that ten minutes after the doors were opened the spacious edifice was crammed, and although the service did not commence until seven o'clock, at a quarter of an hour before that time a notice board outside conveyed the unwelcome intelligence to expectant hundreds that the Abbey was full. Within, hundreds had to stand during the whole of the service, while many sat upon the floor regardless of the keen draughts that swept around them from all quarters. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Flood Jones, and the lessons for the day were read by the Very Rev. the Dean. The choir rendered the popular anthem, "God is gone up with a merry noise," most efficiently, and the vast assembly joined in singing a hymn, a copy of which, printed in large type, hung from each of the pillars.

## THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL AT HAMBLE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.

THE foundation stone of this magnificent institution, an engraving of which will be found on page 776, was laid by her Majesty at the conclusion of the Crimean war, in 1856. The site of the hospital is admirably chosen. It is distant only six miles from Southampton, and about twelve from Portsmouth. It is within five miles of the Botley and Southampton Stations of the South-Western Railway, and is thus brought into direct communication not only with the metropolis, but with the camp at Aldershot, and with the great naval and military station of Portsmouth.

The land purchased by the Government consists of 100 acres. The situation, besides being surrounded with exquisite scenery, is by all reports healthy. The building is of immense magnitude; the frontage alone (facing south-west), is 1,400 feet. The main block consists of a centre and two wings, each three storeys high.

The centre is an hospital for sick and invalid officers, the two wings for soldiers, the whole having accommodation for 1,000 patients, divided into wards of various sizes. The basement is devoted to the use of inferior officers and servants of the establishment. Another part of the establishment, but quite distinct from the hospital, is a barracks for convalescents, constructed to accommodate 1,000 men, while a museum and an anatomical theatre occupies a convenient part of the building. Detached is a lunatic asylum and chapels for both Protestants and Catholics.

## THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

WE have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a splendid engraving on page 777 of the interior of the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the great Flower Show held there on Saturday last.

There is, probably, no place better suited for the purpose of a flower show than the Crystal Palace, and the building on Saturday appeared to the greatest advantage under the pleasing influence of one of the first horticultural displays of the year, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable atmospheric influences, was visited by a very large number of persons. The show, known as "The Great Exhibition of Flowering Plants and Fruits," which consisted chiefly of roses, pelargoniums, azaleas, heaths, and exotics, although not quite so large as that of last year, far surpassed its predecessors in point of beauty and quality; and being entirely a collection of stove and greenhouse plants, which would not be affected by the raw weather which has prevailed for some time past, everything appeared in its greatest perfection.

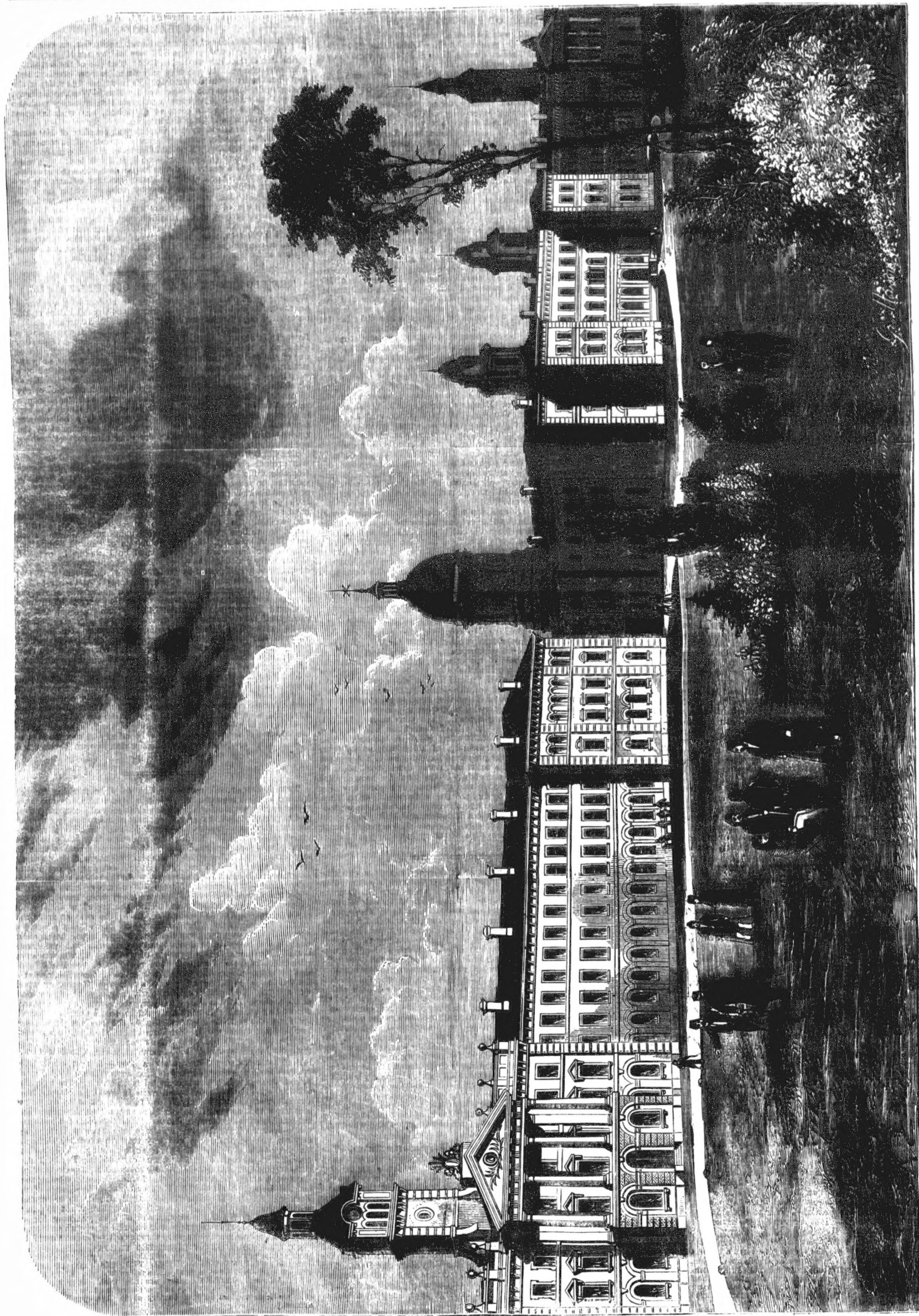
The display of roses exhibited by both nurserymen and amateurs was exceedingly fine, and must have occasioned the judges considerable difficulty in making their awards. Ten very beautiful varieties, however, reared by Messrs. Lane and Sons, nurserymen, of Great Berkhamstead, appeared to have some special excellence invisible to an unpractised eye, which carried off the palm. The chief features, in addition to the roses, were the pelargoniums and azaleas, the flowers of the season, which were exhibited in endless variety, and amongst them were some magnificent specimens, which were objects of general admiration. The show of fruit was excessively small, but little can be expected at this early period of the year. There were, however, some exceedingly fine grapes grown by Mr. Tansey, of Chadwell-heath, and ripe strawberries and peaches, by Mr. Hepper, gardener to Mr. Cannon, of Hampstead. As a whole, the show was above the average, and the arrangements and decorations very tastefully carried out. There were upwards of 14,000 persons present, and the variety and beauty of the ladies' dresses added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The dampness of the weather prevented the usual resort to the grounds or the charming gardens of Rockhill, which were thrown open for the occasion; so the company, when they had fully gratified their taste for flowers and music, betook themselves to the refreshment buffets, judiciously dispersed throughout the building and well supplied with light delicacies. The beautiful grand saloon dining-rooms in the south wing, which command such fine views of the grounds and surrounding lovely country, were opened for the season on the occasion, and from four till dusk were filled with a succession of dinner parties, who seemed fully to appreciate the excellence and good cooking of the fare, as well as the promptitude of service and the general comfort and absence of confusion in the arrangements, for all of which Messrs. Bertram and Roberts deserve great credit.

**THE LEGISLATORS' LARDER.**—The select committee on the kitchen and refreshment rooms in the House of Commons, in a report issued, again complain of the deficiency of accommodation, and they recommend that an enlargement of the rooms be executed according to a plan prepared by Mr. E. M. Barry in 1863, at an estimated cost of £4,650. During the present session, they say, the want of sufficient accommodation has been more manifest than in any former year. The average number of members dining during last month has been 125 per day; and one evening before Easter as many as 239 dined in these rooms, while the tables accommodate only ninety-six persons. Nearly 100 members have signed a paper in approval of the alteration, and many more have since expressed themselves in its favour. With the report is an account of the proceedings of the committee, as in the case of more important investigations. The committee at one sitting adopted a request to the wine merchants that they supply better brandy and sherries, and complaining that a drunken man who had come from a wine merchant's to replace some of the wine had taken away with him a rope and a pulley, "the property of the house." At another sitting a wine-bin was the subject of a resolution, and at a third sitting a resolution in favour of a supply of Hungarian wines was adopted, and a rebuke agreed to with regard to the dilatoriness of the waiters. At one sitting the sergeant-at-arms, it was agreed, should be requested "to send a requisition to the Office of Works" for forty dozen table napkins, twelve dozen glass-cloths, and twelve dozen coarse cloths. Of three of the sittings, we are told, with becoming reticence, that "the committee deliberated." The wine bill for the session of 1865 amounted, it seems, to £659 1s. 8d.

**A WALK ACROSS EUROPE BY A BOY.**—A feat of juvenile courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a French boy of thirteen which is worth mention. Three months ago, dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the latter capital with sixty francs in his pockets to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and the guide-book the little adventurer tramped right across Europe, receiving such hospitality by the way that, on reaching Constantinople, he had still nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest in Pera, he crossed the Bosphorus, en route for Persia, but a little beyond Scutari, was stopped by some Turkish policemen and brought back till an interpreter was found. His story being thus learned, he was passed over to Pera and placed in charge of the French consul, in whose custody he now is, unable to understand why he should be interfered with, and angrily impatient to pursue his journey. Love for his mother, and a keen yearning for her protection, rather than any mere wild impulse of boyish adventure, seem to have been his chief motive through out.—*Levant Herald.*

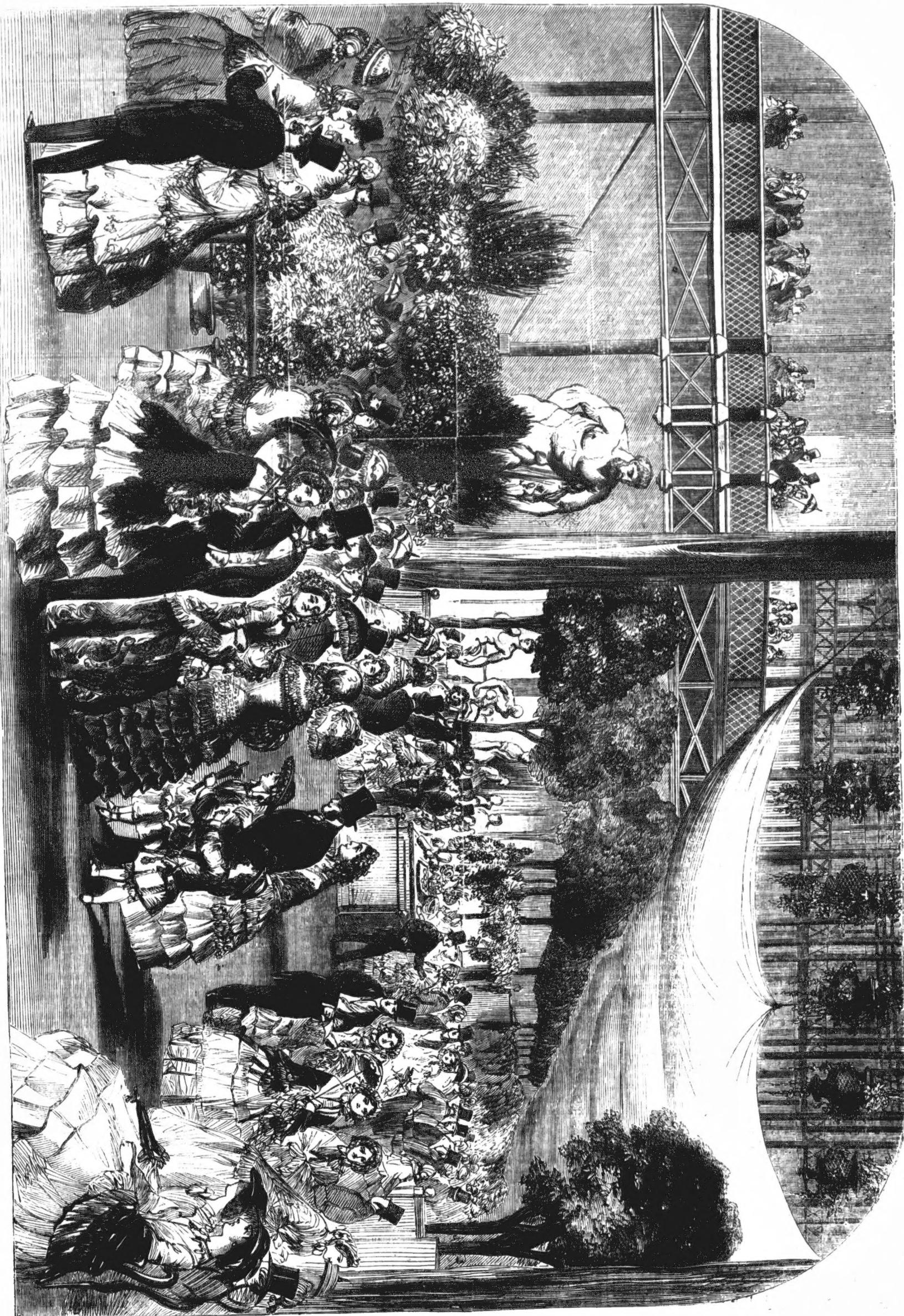
**A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT,** if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. They have gained a great reputation in America, and are now sold by all respectable medicine vendors in this country at 1s. 1d. per box.—(Advertisement.)





THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL, HAMBLE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON. (See page 775.)





THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SATURDAY, MAY 12TH (See page 775.)

THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL, HAMBLE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON. (See page 775.)



## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**HER MAJESTY'S.**—The appearance of *Milla Titiens* in Gluck's classical opera of "Iphigenia in Tauris" may be characterized, as yet, as the event of the season; and Mr. Mapleson deserves the thanks of all for its production, and the elaborate manner in which it has been placed upon the stage. The first tableau when the curtain rises on Iphigenia and the priestesses, watching the storm that rages around the Temple of Diana in Tauris, was remarkably effective. The gradual cessation of the tempest and the approach of daybreak is finely conceived by the composer, and in the dream of Iphigenia *Mdlle. Titiens* first put forth her full declamatory strength. In this act *Thos. the King of Tauris*, has a scene, in which *Signor Gassler* both acted and sang with most praiseworthy energy. The chorus of Scythians, immediately following, commences the barbaric episode which continues to the fall of the curtain. The chorus is rude, savage, and descriptive to a degree, and the dance of Scythians round the two prisoners, *Orestes* (Mr. Santley, and *Pylades* (*Signor Gardoni*), while another chorus proceeds, raised the enthusiasm of the house, and brought forward *Mdlle. Titiens* and *Signor Gassler*. The picturesque originality of this finale was appreciated by the audience, and came most opportunely. The second act commences with the imprisonment of *Orestes* and *Pylades* in an immense vault under the Temple of Diana. *Orestes*, with impetuous self-reproach, bewails the captivity in which he has led his friend *Pylades*. This was sung with masterly effect by Mr. Santley, as was also the reply by *Signor Gardoni*. The next scene of *Orestes* is one of the most impressive fragments in the opera, and Mr. Santley's rendering was perfect. Left alone in the vast prison, which stretches away into gloom and darkness, *Orestes* murmurs broken sentences, and finally sleeps at the foot of the rude altar, while the Furies surround him and sing a chorus. *Orestes* tells Iphigenia the story of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the wretchedness of Diana's Priestess is now complete. After the chorus for female voices, Iphigenia has a solo with oboe and bassoon accompaniment, and the act terminates with a funeral hymn, sung by Iphigenia and the Priestesses for the presumed deceased *Orestes*. Here *Mdlle. Titiens*'s commanding figure and impressive attitudes, descriptive of the deepest sorrow, together with her impassioned singing, produced a special call. In the third act occurs the contest between *Orestes* and *Pylades*, as to which of them shall escape death by becoming Iphigenia's messenger at Eleuthera, and in the address of *Pylades*, Mr. Santley completely carried the audience with him. The reply by *Pylades* was also greatly admired, and the final air of *Pylades* brought down the act-drop. The chorus sang while *Orestes* is being prepared for the sacrifice, was given perfectly; indeed, the chorus from first to last, were unusually proficient. The great point of this scene is the discovery, by Iphigenia, that *Orestes* is her brother, and the son of Agamemnon. *Mdlle. Titiens* sang magnificently, and at the end of the opera she was called before the curtain with *Signor Gardoni*, Mr. Santley, and *Signor Gassler*. To all who took part in this interesting operatic event the highest praise is due, and very rarely have a body of artists, before and behind the curtain, exerted themselves so heartily in the cause of a great classical composition. *Signor Arditi* worked indefatigably, and the execution of all the instrumental music was faultless. Mr. Teibin's scenery goes far towards rendering the illusion perfect, the elemental change from a stormy night to sunrise, in the first act, being most powerfully delineated. A new divertissement, entitled "L'Elevation d'Gine," followed. On Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was produced, with *Mdlle. de Murska* as the heroine.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—"L'Africaine" was given here on Saturday evening with two important variations from the cast of last season. *Signor Naudin*, who, selected for the task by Meyerbeer himself, was the original representative of Vasco de Gama in Paris, assumed the character for the first time in England, and his finished, expressive singing and pointed but unstrained acting contrasted most refreshingly with the vocal and histrionic blarney of the vociferous but thoroughly unsympathetic *Signor Wachtel*. In the council scene his enthusiastic ardour and his noble indignation were equally well marked, and in the great duet with *Selika* in the fourth act his earnest tenderness gave full effect to the dramatic situation, and rendered entirely natural the ardent responses of the Indian Queen. Throughout the opera his performance evinced a clear conception of the character. *Madame Lemmens-Sherrington* advantageously replaced *Mdlle. Foresti* as Isler; her excellent rendering of this character during the English Opera season must live in the recollection of a large proportion of the musical public; and now her rendering of it in Italian lost none of the force and brilliancy which she previously displayed. Her singing in the duet with *Selika* in the last act could scarcely be too warmly praised, and in the splendid finale to the second act her bright, sweet voice and pure style shone with delightful effect. *Mdlle. Pauline Lucie* has greatly developed her impersonation of *Selika*, converting the vigorous and effective sketch which she presented to us last season into a brilliant and highly-finished character picture, in which there are visible a host of genuinely artistic touches of singular beauty. *Signor Graziani* was again *Neluko*, playing a very difficult part with a great deal of dramatic force, and using his splendid voice with admirable effect. *Signor Polonai* replaced *Herr Schmid* as the *Grande Inquisiteur*, and sang his music well; and *Signor Altini* as *Don Pedro*, and *Signor Tegliaffio* as the *Gran Sacristo* of *Brama* acquitted themselves admirably. The superb *mise en scene* again exhibited in most effective combination Mr. William Boverley's rich pictorial fancy and Mr. A. Harris's picturesque taste and practical skill, and the execution of the marvellous beautiful instrumentation of Meyerbeer's glorious masterpiece was nothing short of perfection. On Monday evening "Norma" was given, *Madame Maria Vilda* again personating the *Druid Priestess*, with *Madame Lemmens-Sherrington*, for the first time, as *Adalgisa*, and *Signor Naudin* as *Polione*.

THE THEATRES generally have presented nothing new for special remark. At the PRINCESS'S the great event has been the return of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean to its boards, which will be duly recorded in our next. At the SURREY, on Monday evening, *Miss Avonla Jones* took her farewell benefit in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. The news, however, by the Australian mail where the loss of the London had been so much deplored, had affected her so much that in one part the widow of poor Gustavus Brooke fairly broke down. After a time she was able to proceed. At the HAYMARKET, the "Favourite of Fortune" is still drawing crowded audiences. At the LYCEUM, Mr. Footcher has appeared, for the last time this season, as *Hamlet*. "The Corsican Brothers" is announced for the White Star place. At the PRINCE OF WALES'S, the baroque of "Little Don Giovanni" has at length been withdrawn, and the farce of "The Goose with the Golden Eggs" has been substituted. At the ST. JAMES'S, "The Rivals" is still attractive. At SADLER'S WELLS, "The Rivals" has been played, as also "The School for Scandal." Mr. James Anderson concludes his engagement this week at the BRITANNIA. Mr. Oreswick, Mr. Henry Marton, Miss Sarah Torne, and Miss Atkinson are still at the NATIONAL STANDARD. *Miss Avonla Jones* makes her appearance there on Monday in "East Lynne."

AMONG the novelties to be produced by Mr. Benedict at the concert for the benefit of the Consumption Hospital, to be given next month at the St. James's Hall, will be Franz Lachner's new Morning Hymn, for chorus and solo. It is now in rehearsal by Mr.

Benedict's choir, and will be performed for the first time in England, where it is to be hoped, it will be received with as much favour as it has been at the choral festivals in Germany.

THE LATE T. P. COOKE'S PRIZE DRAMA.—We understand that Mr. Shepherd, the lessee of the New Surrey Theatre, is the purchaser of Mr. Slous's prize drama, "True to the Core," and that it will shortly be produced. Mr. Shepherd, we believe, will play the part of the hero of the piece.

A COMIC FESTIVAL, as it was termed, took place at the St. James's Hall, on Tuesday last, in which Messrs. Randall, Lingard, Albert Steele, Nash, Vance, F. French, the Sisters Dashwood, and others took part. There was a crowded room, and the various favourites were well received.

BEDFORD MUSIC HALL.—PRESENTATION.—At the close of the entertainments at this hall, in Camden-town, on Monday evening, the artists engaged on the establishment and many of the visitors adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, Mornington-place, where a most excellent supper awaited them. On the cloth being removed, Mr. C. X., the leader of the band, in an appropriate and kindly speech, presented, on behalf of the company, a massive gold watch and chain, of the value of twenty-five guineas, to Mr. T. H. Wilson, the conductor of the above music-hall. The meritorious gift was acknowledged in suitable terms, and the gratifying meeting terminated with several capital songs from Messrs. Bedford Rauter, Edgar Wilding, and Herbert.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL IN HYDE-PARK.—In that portion of Hyde-park which most Londoners can remember as a howling wilderness, scarcely frequented save by such of the Knightsbridge garrison as love solitude, but which has now changed its dingy desolate character and become a scented and brilliant head-centre of flowers, fashion, and sunshine, there is, veiled by the surrounding trees, a pile of scaffolding. This encloses the brickwork skeleton of the National Prince Consort Memorial. Commenced about two years ago, without any foundation ceremony, some progress has now been made in its erection, which we shall briefly describe. The national memorial has attained about 30 feet out of its ultimate height (of 170 feet), though it is by no means finished up to that height. The podium is, however, in its place. There are on the spot numbers of polished granite columns and bases, all worked and ready for placing in their respective positions. The future progress promises, therefore, to be made at a more rapid rate. In an undertaking of this kind, where so many materials are employed, delays often ensue from the want of one only. This is the case in the present instance. Much more progress would have been effected by this time but for the difficulty of procuring the Irish granite. The Scottish granite and Italian marbles have come at call, as it were, but this contribution from the green Isle of Erin has been long in appearing. Much of the material for the pedestal for the bronze figure of the great prince is now on the spot, such as the pink granite for the sub-plinth, the Cornish granite from Captain Gordon's estate in the Highlands, forty miles from Aberdeen, for the base and sub-base mouldings, and the Slolian marble for the heraldic frieze between them. Taking this and other facilities into consideration, it is computed that the structure and its various artistic accessories will be completed in about three years from this time. Mr. Scott, the architect, is happy in having so many gifted co-workers to carry out his design. It is said that Mr. Kelk, as builder, is contributing his share to the work without the ordinary recompense or profit, having at first refused to undertake it, but complying on receiving an indication direct from her Majesty that it was the royal pleasure he should do so. The supervision of the work is entrusted to Mr. William Cross. There are three travelling machines employed—viz., a low hoist to lift 20ft., another to lift 40ft., and a third to lift blocks, weighing 15 tons, to a height of 40ft. These are worked by hand, not steam. It takes the strength of four or five men to lift the 15-ton blocks. Four lightning conductors will be provided.—*Builder*.

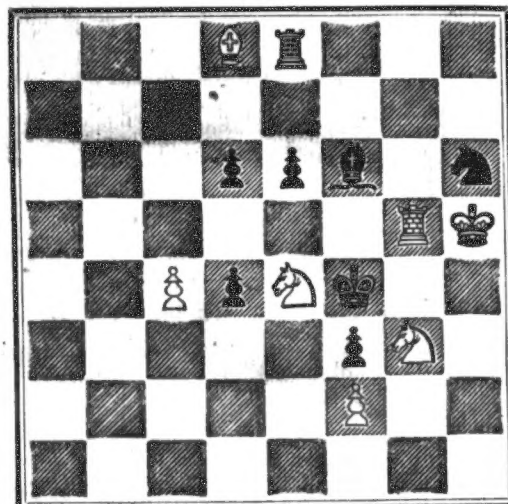
DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.—A few days since Mr. J. Harafene Dowsett, of the Surrey and Hants News, discovered several ancient coins under the soil westward of the celebrated hill known as Caesar's Camp, which, upon close examination, proved to belong to the Roman period of domination in Great Britain. The circumstances under which they were found were peculiar. Mr. Dowsett was proceeding to a meeting at Aldershot, as our representative, and crossed Caesar's-hill for that purpose. On examining an extraordinary-looking piece of stone, which was hid some distance in the earth, he had occasion to remove another stone, when a jingling sound like that of metal appeared to make itself heard, and his attention was directed to an old silver coin. Further search was made, and several others were found near the same spot. One of these, found just below the surface, is a denarius of Domitian, with the words inscribed on the obverse, "Caesar Domitianus Opt VI," and on the reverse appears the sacrificial altar, with the legend, "Principis Iuventutis." There is also a denarius of Severus Alexander, having on the reverse a figure of Liberty. Others show that of Concord, carrying in her hand the cornucopia, to denote that plenty is the fruit of her existence. The majority of the coins consist of *aurei* of the Emperors Diocletian and Constantine, in an excellent state of preservation, and with the exception of one of the denarii above named, range from the middle to the latter end of the third century of the Christian era. This circumstance is worthy of remark, as the coins were found in close proximity to each other, and the fact that they belong to different reigns seems to afford some ground for the conclusion that a Roman station really existed in this locality, as affirmed by Horeley, Stukeley, and other antiquarians. Farham is supposed, with a great degree of reason, to be the site of the ancient Vinodunum, and the tradition that Julius Caesar encamped his legions on the hill bearing his name is well known. It is singular, too, that the coins were found near the spot on which, in 1828, no less than 100 others of the Merovingian period were discovered by the late Mr. O. E. Lefroy, of Evesham, and which ranged from about the fourth to the seventh century. There is, as described by Mr. Lefroy, a slight appearance of something artificial in the state of the adjoining land, which is apparently laid up in ridges, following one another in curved lines, over some extent of ground, and the heath is a continuation of Bagshot-heath, through which runs the Roman road from Silchester to Staines.—*Surrey and Hants News and Guildford Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT EXETER.—A most remarkable robbery took place at Exeter during the night of Monday last, when the office of Messrs. Follett and Co., timber merchants, Shillay Wharf, was broken into, the burglars stealing a large iron chest, containing the books belonging to the establishment, and about £4 10s in cash. A reward of £25 for information leading to the apprehension of the robbers, who were no doubt experienced ones, was offered; but up to Friday evening last none was received. Mrs. Beck, however, the wife of Messrs. Follett's cashier, received by Friday evening's post the following note:—"I sent to tell you that the chest is up at the Buny Green, under a bush close to the bank, in the water. Good night; God bless you, &c." Mr. Beck sent some men to look for the chest in the place stated in the letter, and strange to say, it was found there, only £1 10s. of the cash which it contained being found missing. The office was broken open with a large iron bar, which was left behind by the burglars.—*Western Daily News*.

BYOND ALL COMPETITION!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of musical Instruments. Established 1834. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 26, Abchurch Lane, London.—*Advertisement*.

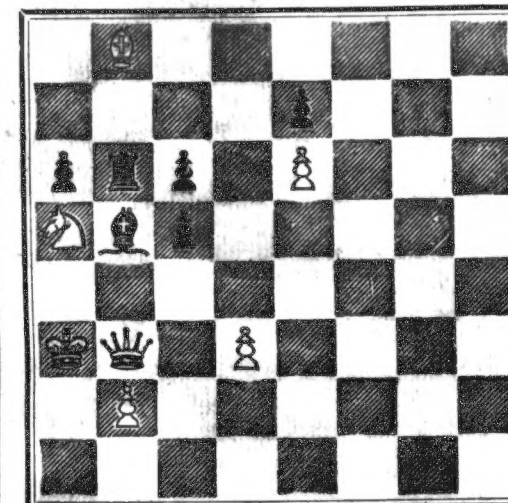
## Chess.

PROBLEM No. 819.—By R. B. WORMALD, Esq.  
Black.



White to move, and mate in three moves.  
[From Wormald's "Chess Openings."

PROBLEM No. 860.—By F. ALEXANDER, Esq.  
Black.



White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game between Mr. Kampe and another amateur.

- | White.<br>Mr. Kampe.  | Black.<br>Amateur.     |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. P to K 4           | 1. P to K 4            |
| 2. Kt to K B 3        | 2. Kt to Q B 3         |
| 3. B to Q Kt 5        | 3. P to Q 3            |
| 4. P to Q 4           | 4. P takes P           |
| 5. Q takes P (a)      | 5. B to Q 2            |
| 6. B takes Kt         | 6. B takes B           |
| 7. Castles (b)        | 7. B to K 2 (c)        |
| 8. Q takes Kt P       | 8. B to K B 3          |
| 9. Q to K Kt 8        | 9. Q to K 2 (d)        |
| 10. Kt to Q B 3       | 10. Castles            |
| 11. Kt to Q 5         | 11. B takes Kt         |
| 12. P takes B         | 12. Q to K 5           |
| 13. B to K 2          | 13. Q takes B P        |
| 14. B takes Q R P     | 14. B takes Q Kt P (e) |
| 15. Kt to Q 4         | 15. Q to K Kt 8        |
| 16. Q to K 2 (ch)     | 16. R to Q 2           |
| 17. Q R to K 2 square | 17. B takes Kt         |
| 18. B takes B         | 18. P to K B 3         |
| 19. Q to K B 3        | 19. R to Q square      |
| 20. Q to K 8 (ch)     | 20. K to Q 2           |
| 21. Q takes Kt P      | 21. Kt to K B 3        |
| 22. K R to K square   | 22. R to Q B square    |
| 23. Q to B 6 (ch)     | 23. K to Q square      |
| 24. B to Kt 6 (f)     | 24. P to B 4           |
| 25. B takes B P (ch)  | 25. R takes B          |
| 26. Q R checks        | 26. R to B square      |
| 27. Mates             |                        |

(a) This resolves the opening into a form of the Philidor defence.

(b) We prefer B to K Kt 5, at this point, and hold that the first player in the Philidor opening ought to Castle on the Queen's side.

(c) Played, we presume, with the object of getting the K Kt 5 file open for the Rook; but it does not turn out well.

(d) We should have preferred Kt to K 2.

(e) If he attempt to entrap the Bishop by P to Q Kt 3, White simply takes it off with the Bishop.

(f) The game is prettily finished by White.

YOUNG'S ASSORTED CORN AND BROWN FLAKES are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—H. Y.—without which none are genuine. May be had of most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufactory 18, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C. London.—*Advertisement*.

TWO SHILLING PRIZE GOLD FENCIBLE CASE, 34 inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. F. A. KERR, 1, Buny Green-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; and taken off every 30s., and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch chain, and jewellery price list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street.—*Advertisement*.



## Law and Police.

## POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET.

**A COMEDIAN IN HIS CUPS.**—Mr. John Ward, a retired comedian, was charged before Mr. Flowers with being drunk and incapable. Mr. Ward is one of the inmates of the Royal Dramatic College, Maybury. It appears that on Wednesday week he came to town for the purpose of obtaining medical advice. It had been arranged that he should remain in town for a few days, in order that a rather difficult operation should be performed upon him. Mr. Ward, however, had got among his former acquaintances, and under the influence of drink behaved very absurdly. On the Thursday, being charged before the chief magistrate, Sir Thomas Henry, he said, "Sir Thomas Henry, this is the first time I have had the honour of appearing before you since your knighthood." Sir Thomas Henry, paying no attention to this observation, warned the prisoner to take for the future better care of himself, and discharged him. Mr. Ward lost no time in getting drunk again, and was once more charged at this court, on the next Friday, this time before Mr. Vaughan, who being informed of the occurrence of the previous day, fined the prisoner 5s., which was immediately paid. Again, that night, Mr. Ward got so drunk that once more he found himself at the station-house at night, and at the police court on Saturday morning, when he was brought before Mr. Flowers, having then, in three successive days, appeared before each of the three magistrates sitting at this court. Mr. Flowers, observing that a man of defendant's age ought to know better, fined him 5s., on payment of which he was liberated.

**CHARGES OF PETTY THEFT AGAINST A GENTLEMAN.**—Edward Hamilton Finny, junior, aged 18, described as a gentleman, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Vaughan, charged with stealing a silver spoon from the Albion Hotel, Russell-street, Covent-garden, and a loaded cane from Mr. Wallace's, stick and umbrella shop, in the Strand. Mr. Sleight, instructed by Messrs. Sutcliffe and Summers, appeared for the defence. John Jellinson, the head waiter, stated that about five o'clock on Saturday evening the prisoner and his father, Major Finny, dined together at the hotel. There were three silver spoons on the table in the box where they sat. The prisoner had entered first alone, and was afterwards joined by his father. While he was alone the second waiter missed one of the spoons, and called witness's attention to the loss. Joseph Hanscombe, the under waiter, stated that he saw the prisoner enter the room, and seat himself in the box. Before he was joined by his father witness missed the spoon, and mentioned it to the head waiter. Police-constable Lynch 100 F, stated that about five o'clock on Saturday he went in private clothes to the Albion Hotel, and from information received from the waiter he watched the prisoner. After dinner the prisoner went with his father to the smoking-room up-stairs, where they remained about half-an-hour. They went down Brydges-street into the Strand. Witness followed them, accompanied by Dowdell. They went into a cigar shop where they remained about half-an-hour. Afterwards they walked to Drury-court, where they separated, the father turning up Drury-lane and the prisoner going into the billiard-room, where he remained about twenty minutes. After that he proceeded to Mr. Wallace's shop. Witness saw him go into but did not see him come out. The next he saw of him was in a cab with Dowdell opposite Exeter Hall. Mr. Wallace had come out of the shop and claimed a stick which he said the prisoner had not paid for. The prisoner had no stick when he entered the shop, but only an umbrella. Dowdell corroborated the last witness's evidence, and said that the prisoner came out of the stick shop with both umbrella and stick in his hand. He hailed a cab, and was just getting into it when Mr. Wallace came out of the shop after him and charged him with stealing the stick. Witness took him into custody. At the station-house the prisoner was requested to take out the contents of his pockets, when he produced the following articles:—Two purses, containing £2 1s. 6d. and £2 11s. respectively; 3s. 3d. in loose cash; silver toothpick and case, ivory-handled knife, railway key and case, fuzee-box, tobacco pouch, nineteen keys, two pairs of gloves, one pomade bottle and case, three bottles of scent, one pot of cold cream, one pot of extract of meat, one tin case, one packet of tobacco, two packets of tooth powder, one packet of dye, fourteen small combs, one small ivory-handled knife, three new pairs of gloves, one silk hair net in box, one ivory hammer, three glove patterns. Witness, feeling his pocket, said, "You have got something else here," and took the spoon from his pocket. Jellinson identified the silver spoon as his master's property. It was marked "Albion Hotel, Russell-street, Covent-garden," and was worth 15s. Mr. Wallace said prisoner entered his shop and said he wanted a stick like one he had purchased there about a year ago. Witness showed him a number of sticks. He then said he wanted it for a friend, and that it must have a particular sort of ferrule, which was kept by Langton, but of which witness had no knowledge. At this point a customer came in, and the prisoner left the shop, saying that he would call again. As he went out, witness noticed that he had a stick which he had not brought in with him, and for which he certainly had not paid. Mr. Sleight remarked that the case was one which he should assume that the magistrate would send to be adjudicated upon elsewhere. With respect to the stick, however, he should not think that matter worthy of comment had it stood alone. That was not, however, the place to discuss the matter, and without setting forth what was uppermost in his mind, he would only say that the prisoner, who bore an irreproachable character, declared that he was innocent of the offence imputed to him. Mr. Vaughan remanded him, taking his father and Mr. Simmons bail for £250 each.

## WESTMINSTER.

**ROBBERY OF A CASH BOX.**—Martin Narey, alias George Dyson, a well-known convicted thief, who has undergone three years' penal servitude, was finally examined before Mr. Arnold, charged with stealing a cash-box containing Bank of England notes, gold, bank shares, and bonds, and other securities, and property to the amount of £700. Mr. Smyth conducted the prosecution. The prisoner and two other well-dressed men frequented the house of Mr. Charles Pearce, the Albion Tavern, Sussex-street, Finsbury, for five weeks before the 13th of February. During that time they acquired a knowledge of where the cash-box was kept by seeing change repeatedly given to customers for bank notes, &c., and also of the habits of the inmates. On the morning of the 13th of February the prisoner and his two companions were in front of the bar when Mr. Pearce left the parlour at the back of the bar. At this moment one of the prisoner's companions engrossed the barmaid's attention by handing her a scarf for inspection, and getting up a discussion as to whether it was entirely of worsted, or had cotton in it. At this moment the prisoner and another person were missed from the front of the bar, and in two or three minutes more the whole party disappeared, including three men to whom the scarf had been handed in another part of the bar. Immediately after their departure, Mr. Pearce, on returning to his parlour, which was accessible by a passage from the public part of the bar, found that the cash-box and a large bag of silver had been stolen from the cupboard, the lock of which had been forced. The prisoner and his companions were never afterwards seen at the house. The cash-box was found broken open and empty in the grounds of St. Mary's Parsonage, Lambeth, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, near which place prisoner at that time lodged. Mr. Pearce instituted diligent inquiry, and the prisoner was apprehended a few days ago at Reading, with upwards of £16 in his possession. Henry Owen, a butcher, distinctly swore that two or three minutes after the robbery he saw

the prisoner in the street, two doors from Mr. Pearce's, carrying a cash-box partly concealed under his coat, and accompanied by two other men. Mary Edwards, a servant, also swore that directly afterwards she saw three men with a cash-box in the same neighbourhood, one of whom she believed to be the prisoner. When the prisoner was taken into custody he admitted having requested Mr. Pearce's house, but denied the robbery, although he did not undertake to say he was not there the day it was committed. Prisoner was fully committed for trial.

## QUEENSWELL.

**THE MARQUE TOWNSHEND ON THE DUTIES OF MOTHERS.**—A respectably married young married woman, named Penold, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt at the instance of the Marquis Townshend for ill treating and beating her child, aged two years and four months. The Marquis Townshend said: On Saturday last I was passing down the Euston-road in a carriage when I observed the defendant beating the child in a most violent manner. I stopped the carriage for the purpose of making her desist, but before the carriage stopped I observed her beat the child in a most violent way on the head. I remonstrated with her, and she said she would do what she liked with her own child. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did the defendant hit the child with her open hand? The Marquis Townshend: She had the clothes of the child turned up, and was beating him very violently. The defendant said the Marquis Townshend had told a falsehood in many respects, and would make her solemn oath that she did not beat the child on the head. The Marquis Townshend: She was beating the child with the open hand. With regard to the time she was beating the child, it was so long that the carriage had gone some distance after I first saw her. William Turner said he was passing up the Euston-road at the time when the Marquis Townshend was remonstrating with the defendant. She was certainly beating the child. She used much force, and was a woman of violent and hot temper. The defendant, in answer to the summons, said: I never struck my child on the head. I said to the gentleman who has made the charge against me, "Has a mother no right to chastise her child?" He said "No," and called me a "fool." Miss Crompton said she knew the defendant, who was a quiet woman, only rather quick in temper, like witness. (Laughter.) She was incapable of ill-treating her infant. The Marquis Townshend said it was a constant practice of people to beat their children, thinking that no one would interfere. It was purely on public grounds that he brought forward this case. Mr. D'Eyncourt said it was a very injudicious thing for the defendant to beat her child in the public street in the manner described. He did not believe that a child of such tender years could make use of the expressions complained of by the mother; even if it did, it was only repeating expressions it had heard, like a parrot. He should fine the defendant 10s. and costs. The fine was at once paid, and the defendant left the court accompanied by her friends.

## WORSHIP STREET.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MISSIONARY.**—Mr. Richard Pitman, residing in the New North-road, and stated to be a member of a mission attached to the church of St. James, Ourian-road, Shore-ditch, was charged on summons before Mr. Elliott with an assault upon Mrs. Alice Willmott, wife of a machine-ruler in Wilson-street, Finsbury. Mr. John Hutton, of Clifton-street, Finsbury, appeared for the defendant. The complainant, a well-dressed, modest-looking woman, stated that on the evening of the 1st inst. she called at a ragged school in Whitecross-place, Wilson-street, to pay 1s. for a ticket her husband had taken for a concert in behalf of the school, and also to return another ticket they had been unable to dispose of. The defendant had not arrived, the only person present being an elderly woman, but after waiting for a short time he came in, and she told him what she had come for. He asked her if she was about to stay for the prayer meeting, and she said she could not. As he seemed about to prepare for prayers, she asked him to take the shilling and ticket, that she might go, but he said he wanted to speak to her. He went into an ante-room or lobby, a sort of by-place outside the schoolroom, and as she found that dark she purposely left the door between the rooms open. On getting there he said that her husband was a very nice young man, and that she ought to try to cheer him up, and then put his arm round her waist, and, against her will, kissed her. He only did so once, and that was the assault she complained of. She immediately left the place, and went home and told her husband, who accompanied her back to demand an explanation. Adam Hay, a silversmith, living in the same house, said he was at home when the complainant returned home excited and complained to her husband that the defendant had kissed her. They both went back with her, and the husband asked the defendant what he meant by insulting his wife? The defendant turned white, made no denial of the charge, but put his head into his pocket, and pulled out some silver, and then said he would come round to their house in half an hour. He afterwards said that he intended to give the wife back the shilling. Alfred Willmott, the husband, said that when his wife returned and complained to him she was nearly crying and in great agitation. In cross-examination the witness said his wife asked him not to be cross, but he was very much put out by what she told him, and said he would not allow any one to insult her or take such liberties. The defendant used to come and pray with him, and on going back he sent for defendant, who came out presently and wanted him to shake hands. He did not come to their house in half an hour, as he was said to have promised to do. Mr. Hutton said his client was a most respectable, kind, moral and humane man. A more worthy man than he is could not be found in the whole mission. There was not the slightest foundation for the charge, which was a pure fabrication and conspiracy against the defendant, who in the conscientious discharge of his duties as a missionary had visited and prayed with the persons who now charged him. On hearing these allegations against him the defendant had placed the matter in his hands, and he had at once written a letter to the complainant threatening proceedings if these calumnies were not contradicted and suppressed, and it was after that that this summons was obtained. He had a clergyman and numerous other persons in attendance, who would speak of the defendant in the same terms he had used himself. He then called a Mrs. Clarke, the woman stated to have been present on this occasion, and who said she was there when the complainant came in and asked for defendant. She told her she could not see him for about half-an-hour, and she said she could not wait. She was present the whole time she was there, and saw her come in and see her go out. When the defendant went into the lobby complainant went to him, and they stood there talking together for about five minutes. She could not hear what they were talking about, but could see all that took place, and could swear that the defendant did not put his arm round the complainant, or kiss her, or that anything of the kind alleged took place, or she must have seen it. She was sure that nothing occurred but talking. The complainant said the witness could not have seen them from where she was, and asked her if she did not see her go out in a hurried and confused manner, but witness denied having seen anything of the kind. Mr. Hutton was about to call the clergyman, but on understanding it was to character, Mr. Elliott said he must deal with the case as a matter of evidence upon facts, and not to character. He could not convict in the absence of satisfactory corroborative evidence in a case like this, and as the complainant had no such evidence, while the defendant wholly denied the assault and adduced a witness to such denial, he could not do otherwise than dismiss the summons.

## SOUTHWARK.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.**—Francis Owen, well dressed, described as a commercial traveller,

was charged with committing a most outrageous assault upon Louisa Jane Lewis, barmaid of the Leopard Coffee-house and dining-rooms, Wellington-street, London-bridge, and attempting to commit a rape. He was also charged with threatening to cut her throat and murder her. The prosecutrix said that the prisoner had lodged at their house about a week, and left on Saturday. On Sunday night, about half past nine, he knocked at a door and witness having just returned home, admitted him and told him his room had been let. He seemed very much annoyed at that, and asked to be furnished with another room. The witness spoke to her mistress, and on returning to him told him he could be accommodated with a room at the top of the house. He had two parcels with him, and as the chambermaid was not in, she showed him to his room, and had just placed the sandle on the mantelpiece, when he turned round, looked the door, and put the key in his pocket. She asked him what he did that for, and told him to unlock the door, and let her out immediately, when he seized hold of her in an indecent manner. She indignantly repelled his advances, and snatched up the water jug to throw at him, when he took that from her, and threw her on the floor, when he repeated the insult. She screamed, and then he took a handkerchief and stuffed it into her mouth, saying that if she made any more noise he would cut her throat, and he put his hand in his pocket. She struggled hard, and got the handkerchief out of her mouth, when he said he would strangle her, at the same time seizing her by the throat and knocking her head on the floor. He put the handkerchief into her mouth again to prevent her screaming. He then made the attempt complained of, but she was too strong for him and forced him away. She got to the door, and tried to break it open with a chair, when he rushed at her again, but she knocked him backwards with the chair, and she fell almost exhausted near the doorway. She then heard some one outside the door, when she got the key, and by some means opened the door. She hardly knew what afterwards occurred, as she was very much exhausted from loss of blood. She was taken out of the room, and the prisoner was locked in until a policeman was called. The prisoner was then given into custody. Edward John Reed said he was porter at the house, and saw last witness accompany the prisoner to the top of the house to show him his bed-room. A little while afterwards he heard screaming, but he thought it was in the street. At the end of twenty minutes his mistress told him to go up and see what the barmaid was doing, as she had not taken her bonnet and shawl with her. He then heard fearful screaming at the top of the house, and on arriving at No. 11 bedroom last witness called out, "For God's sake break the door open, or he will kill me!" He tried to break the door open, and while doing so it was unlocked. The prosecutrix was lying exhausted near the door, her face covered with blood, and she pointed out the prisoner on the bed as having attempted to cut her throat and murder her. The witness pulled her out of the room and locked the prisoner in, when he assisted the barmaid down and fetched in a police-constable. Sophia Enery, the landlady of the coffee-house, and William Brooker, 236 M, who took the prisoner into custody, gave corroborative evidence. The prisoner, being cautioned, said, with the greatest effrontery, that he had nothing particular to say. It was all a joke at first, and then he was somewhat angry at finding his room was let. When he got into the other bedroom he thought he would have a lark, but he never intended anything else. The prosecutrix threw the water-jug at him first, and then he threw her down. As for locking her in the room, she might have had the key if she had liked, but she would not. Mr. Woolrych committed him for trial for the assault and attempting to commit rape.

**JUVENILE GAMBLERS.**—Four lads, about fourteen years of age, were brought before Mr. Woolrych charged with gambling with copper money in Church-street, Horselydown, and making use of disgusting and improper language. It appeared from the evidence of David Lloyd, 24 M, that, in consequence of the collection of numbers of lads in Church-street, and other places in the parish of St. John, for the purpose of gambling on Sunday mornings, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, himself and other constables were employed to detect the offenders with the view of putting a stop to the intolerable nuisance. On the previous forenoon witness and another constable were on duty in private clothes in the neighbourhood of Church-street, and about half-past eleven they discovered about twenty noisy lads collected, and the prisoners were tossing up halfpence. As soon as they saw two constables in uniform approach they scattered off, but witness and the other officer secured the prisoners, and took them into custody. In cross-examination by the prisoners, witness said he saw each of them throw up copper money, and call out. They and their companions were also loudly swearing, and making use of very bad language. A tradesman residing in Church-street here stepped forward, and said that the nuisance nearly all day on the Sunday had been for some time past intolerable by the number of lads, such as the prisoners, collecting about, tossing up half-pence. When remonstrated with and told to go away they turned round and made use of disgusting and filthy language. Mr. Woolrych asked if he saw the prisoners tossing in the street. Witness replied that they were among the others; but he could not say they actually tossed. Their language was so filthy he was compelled to close his windows and keep his family at the back of the house. The prisoners denied the charge altogether. Mr. Woolrych had no doubt of their guilt, and such an intolerable nuisance must be put a stop to. This offence appeared to be on the increase, and if not abated he should be compelled to send some of them to prison. As for the prisoners, they must each pay the sum of 1s. or three days' imprisonment.

## WANDS WORTH.

**THE LAW OF SMOKING ON RAILWAYS.**—Mr. Charles Major, a young gentleman residing in Marney-street, South Lambeth, was summoned for smoking tobacco in a second-class carriage, while travelling on the South-Western Railway. The defendant having pleaded "Guilty," a passenger named Horne was called to give a short account of the facts. He stated that on the 2nd inst. the defendant, who was accompanied by another young gentleman, got into the carriage at Wands-worth, and smoked all the way to Vauxhall. He must have seen that his smoking was an annoyance to witness, who put down one window and the defendant at once shut up the other. On getting out at Vauxhall witness called the attention of the station master to the smoking, when the defendant became very abusive. During the journey witness did not speak to him, neither did the defendant ask his permission to smoke. The defendant, in his explanation, denied being abusive to the witness. He said that if the witness had expressed any objection to his smoking he should have put out his pipe. Witness: On the other hand, you did not ask me whether it was objectionable. The defendant: I had the sanction of two ladies in the carriage. I certainly did not ask this individual (the witness) for his consent. There would not have been any complaint if he had been left to occupy one side of the carriage. The witness: That made no difference to me as I was only going a short distance by the carriage. Mr. Dayman (to the defendant): Still, smoking in a railway carriage is not a proper thing; it is contrary to law, and you should assume that smoking is offensive to all persons. If you break the law the least you can do is to speak to your fellow passengers. It is not fair to throw the odium on them to make a complaint. It is your business to ascertain in the first instance that the smoking is not disagreeable to the parties who are with you. The case is very clearly proved against you, and you must pay a fine of 20s. and 2s. costs. The money was immediately paid.



## GOLD WASHING IN BRAZIL.

THE empire of Brazil is the largest of the South American States. It is bounded on the east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by the colonies of French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and the Republic of Venezuela; on the west by Peru and Bolivia; on the south-west and south by the provinces of the Argentine Confederacy and the Banda Oriental.

From the fifth parallel of north latitude, this empire—colossal in point of extent and abundance of natural produce—stretches to 33 degrees south of the equator. In the direction of breadth, the meridians of 85 degs and 72 degs. west of Greenwich mark its limits.

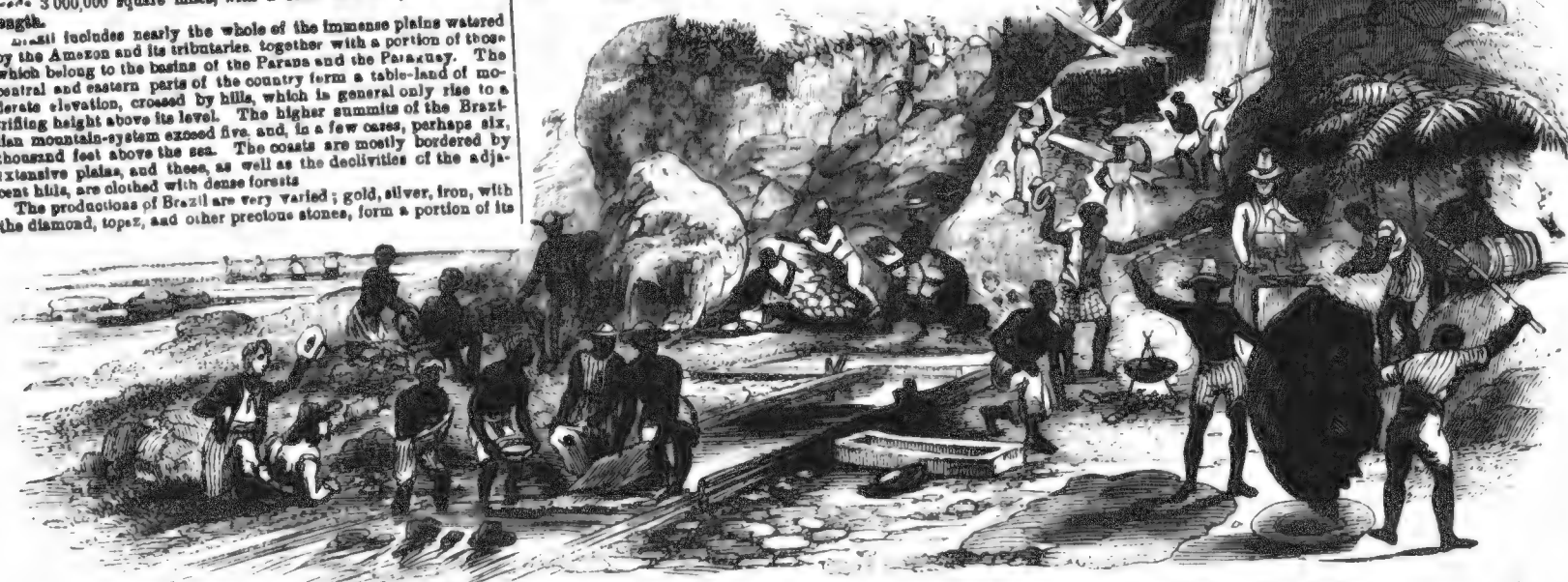
Within these wide spread proportions Brazil embraces nearly half of the South American continent, having an area which extends 3,000,000 square miles, with a coast-line of 3,700 miles in length.

Brazil includes nearly the whole of the immense plains watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, together with a portion of those which belong to the basins of the Parana and the Paraguay. The central and eastern parts of the country form a table-land of moderate elevation, crossed by hills, which in general only rise to a trifling height above its level. The higher summits of the Brazilian mountain-system exceed five, and, in a few cases, perhaps six, thousand feet above the sea. The coasts are mostly bordered by extensive plains, and these, as well as the declivities of the adjacent hills, are clothed with dense forests.

The productions of Brazil are very varied; gold, silver, iron, with the diamond, topaz, and other precious stones, form a portion of its

ing the mountain streams for particles of gold. These spots are commonly found in places inaccessible to any but the most resolute climbers. Our two other illustrations represent a convoy of gold on its way from the interior to Rio Janeiro, the capital of the empire. These convoys are necessary owing to the desperate characters abounding in the gold districts of the interior.

Brazil was attached to the Portuguese crown as a dependent colony, from the period of its discovery up to the year 1808, when it became the refuge of the royal family of Portugal, expelled from the mother country, and was raised to the dignity of a separate monarchy, still, however, ruled by the prince who sat on the throne of Portugal. This continued until 1832, when Don Pedro, the son of the then sovereign of Portugal, was raised to the throne of Brazil, and the country declared to constitute, in every respect, a free and independent nation.



Catching the gold dust in a fleece immersed in running water.

Beating the gold dust from the fleece.

## GOLD WORKS OF ITACOLUMNI, BRAZIL.—PROCESS OF WASHING FOR GOLD DUST.

mineral wealth. No country in the world is so abundant in diamonds, which are found chiefly within a tract adjacent to the headwaters of the Rio San Francisco and the Rio Grande de Belmonte. VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLARENCE PAGET took his departure from London on Saturday, en route to Marseilles, where he will embark on board H.M.S. *Psyche* for Malta. "portmanteau," for the conveyance of which H.M.S. *Supply*, of 638 tons and 80-horse power, was specially despatched from Woolwich.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.



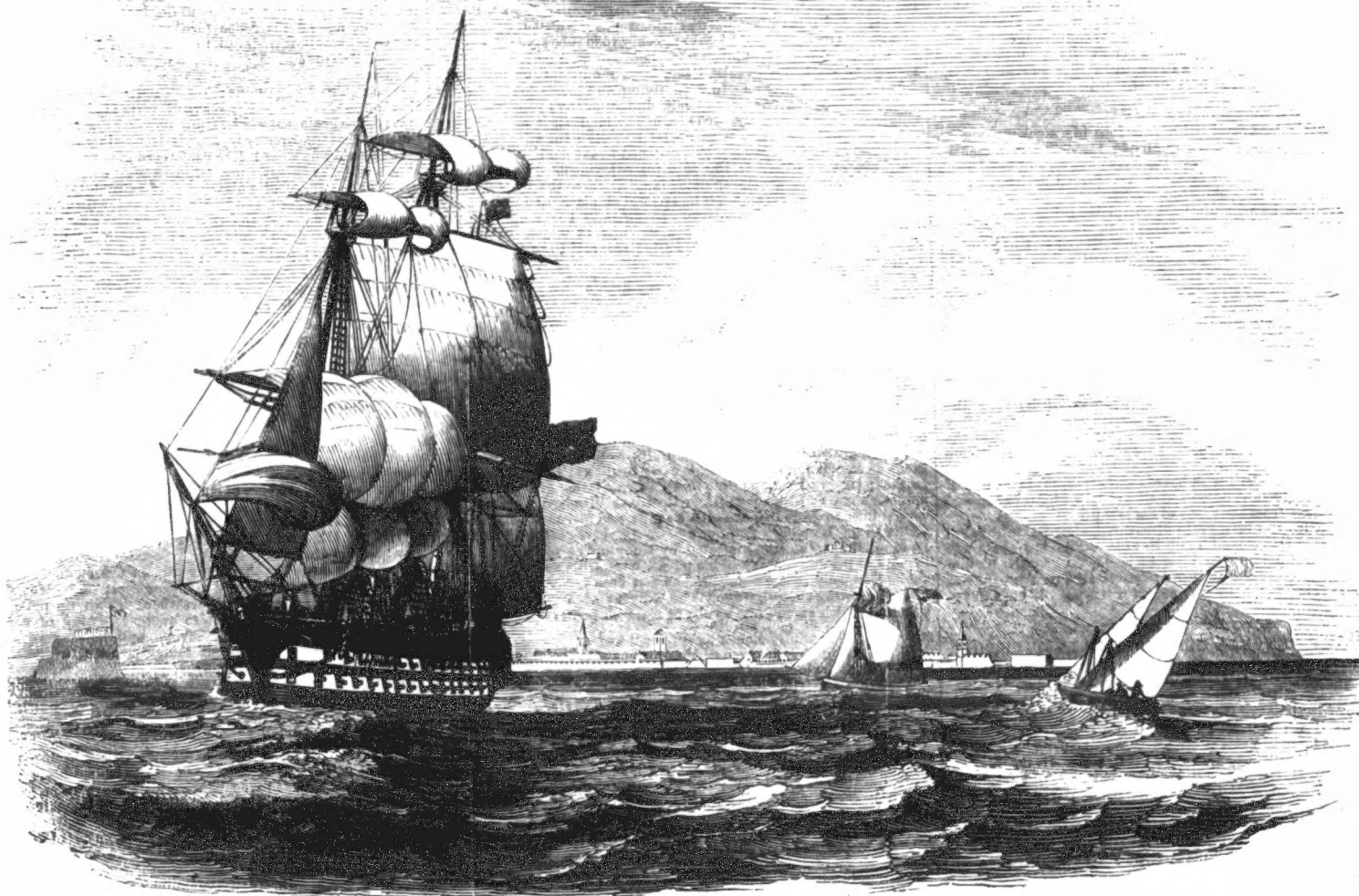
HALT OF A GOLD CONVOY.

Gold is worked in the same neighbourhood, and also in the district of Matto Grosso, to the westward of the upper Paraguay. The first of our illustrations on the present page shows the various operations connected with washing the superficial sands, and filtering Smart has congregated in the harbour of Valetta a rather imposing force to welcome his successor, and the expenditure of powder will necessarily be great on the occasion. Lord Clarence had the satisfaction before leaving of hearing of the safe arrival at Malta of his It is said to be the intention of her Majesty to confer in person the new decoration, called the "Albert Medal," upon Mr. Samuel Popplestone, who gallantly saved two lives from the wreck of the *Spirit of the Ocean*, off the Start Point.



CONVOY OF GOLD ON ITS WAY FROM THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL TO RIO JANEIRO.





VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA. (See page 782.)

## Literature.

## THE LOST SHAFT.

## AN INCIDENT OF EARLY TIMES IN NEVADA.

THE traveller who is whirled across the broad Sierras in one of the regular mail stages of the overland line, over roads that exhibit on either side the traces of human occupancy, enterprise, and cultivation, finds it difficult to realize that, only a few years ago, the district he is traversing was an unredeemed wilderness, so utterly destitute of the ordinary inducements to settlement, that even the comfort-despising hunter and trapper hurried over it as though some poisonous influence lurked in its clear, cold atmosphere and transparent waters. The little verdure of the valleys had a dark, funereal hue, the hills were solid, billowy masses of rock ribbed earth, and far above the tallest trees which lined the banks of the Carson, arose, at regular intervals, and with a sound like the puffing of a high-pressure steamboat, the mephitic vapours of a volcanic spring.

The wandering savage, with a vague, undefinable consciousness of a Deity, bent his knee as he hurried past this spot, so full of supernatural wonders. Yet a time was to come, and that very soon, when all the barrenness would disappear before the advances of civilization; when the hills would unbosom their treasures of gold and silver, and the valleys yield abundantly their stores of fruit and market produce; when towns and villages, swarming with an industrious population, would dot the mountain sides and the edges of the water-courses, and the rattle of iron-bound stamps in a hundred mills give indication of the exhaustless resources of the richest mineral region in the world.

One fine morning in spring of the year 1850, a small party of explorers halted upon the crest of the range of hills which intercept the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. They had evidently journeyed far, and were so completely overcome by fatigue that, on reaching the brow of the hill, they, as by one accord, flung themselves from their steeds, and, spreading their blankets, stretched themselves upon the ground. The old hunter who acted as guide to the party meanwhile set about the preparation for a meal; the discovery of a spring of pure water being the first object of solicitude.

The wayfarers gazed with all the admiration of men of the wilderness upon the sublime prospect that lay revealed before them—at first, half concealed by a curtain of pale blue mist, which, gradually rising, unveiled a panorama unrivalled for variety and grandeur. Hills piled upon hills in the most grotesque confusion; ravines, the sides of which formed walls of 1,000 feet in height, narrowing down to a space that might be spanned with the extended arms; valleys, through the midst of which wandered rivers fuming with sulphurous vapours, their banks lined with fields of powdered brimstone, and everywhere unmistakable indications of volcanic action.

The skies were so clear, so intensely light, that it seemed as though immensity itself lay revealed before the gaze.

"What a deal of trouble Nature has taken for nothing!" exclaimed one of the party, after a pull at his flask, which he passed in turn to his comrades. "Hills, valleys, plains, and rivers, yet not a solitary antelope, nor bird, nor fish to be found on either. A cucumber would disdain to grow in a soil so destitute of nourishment; and our horses seem to have made up their minds to starve before touching the rank, salty grass that grows so scantily by the way."

"Yet somebody lives hereabout, if I am not mistaken in the signs," said another, who had just discovered some hard substance beneath his blanket, which, on examination, proved to be the sole of a shoe. "Who can the poor devil be? Some misanthrope, of course."

"The very man we want, at any rate," said the first speaker,

who appeared to be the commander of the party. "Go, some of you and hunt him up?"

The words were hardly uttered before, as though he had risen from the ground, the subject of their thoughts confronted them. He was a man as yet hardly in the prime of life, although the rude habits of those who rove the wilderness had prematurely sprinkled his looks with grey, and scattered wrinkles thickly over his forehead.

He was clad in a garb composed entirely of skins of animals slain in the chase. The general expression of the countenance was that of a man who, having seen many troubles, still sympathized with the great mass of his fellow-beings.

"I will save you the trouble," he said, in reply to the last observation; "although not unaccustomed to being 'hunted,' I prefer to reveal myself without further parley. My name is Nathan Prosch; I am the proprietor of this claim, and you are welcome to my cabin."

"But where is the cabin?"

The person addressed pointed to a nook among the rocks, the entrance to which was concealed by a clump of scrubby pines; and, on looking closer, a low structure, composed of small stones, loosely piled together and covered with brush, was just perceptible.

"The lodging is humble, and the fare rude at the best, but the place is as much a palace to me as though it were built of marble blocks, and situated in the most aristocratic quarter of the proudest capital in the land. Rude as it is, I warrant you will not be displeased with the fare I shall offer you, if you will accept my hospitality."

The explorers were awed into respect, in spite of preconceived notions, by the appearance and demeanour of the stranger, whose lineaments, full of fire and intellect, were rendered still more imposing by a beard of almost patriarchal length.

Entering the enclosure, they found it comfortably fitted up with all the appliances indispensable to a prolonged life in the wilderness. A book-rack, containing a number of volumes on scientific subjects, occupied a portion of the wall, but what puzzled the explorers most was a furnace, and a number of implements and utensils of peculiar form and construction, suggesting weird reminiscences of the alchemists and diviners of former days.

The lone man saw that these objects had attracted their attention, and a strange smile overspread his countenance as he said, "Like all who pass this way, your curiosity, I see, is excited by those accessories of my craft. They look formidable and mysterious enough, but are harmless. With these instruments I pursue at my leisure the scientific researches and investigations which form the principal pleasure in the life of the ambitious student, and constitute him master of the secret arcanes of the universe."

The young men expressed no further surprise, for they were very sharp set; and as the larder of the man of science was plentifully stocked with cold venison and bear's meat, they were soon engaged in the discussion of a homely meal prepared by the recluse.

In the midst of this banquet the old hunter entered, who had officiated as their guide across the prairies.

What was their surprise on seeing the two men of the wilderness, after a mutual exclamation of joy, rush into each other's arms with all the ardor of long-separated friends.

They were brothers, who, after being separated for years by the vicissitudes of the trail, had thus accidentally encountered in this stony and desolate wilderness.

After resting a few hours, and taking the usual surveys, the explorers repacked their instruments and resumed their journey westward; but not all their persuasion could induce the hunter to bear them company further. He had made the grand discovery which was one of the chief objects of his life, and refused henceforth to be separated from his last of kin.

When the travellers were gone, and their figures could be seen dimly retreating down the mountain's side, Nat, the younger of

the brothers, drew the hunter towards the hearth on which stood the furnace, with its crucible and phials of different coloured acids.

"What folly is this?" said the elder brother, looking disdainfully at the furnace and its appendages. "Still wool-gathering after riches. Ah, yes; I see."

And, as he spoke, he cast a hurried glance at the book-rack. "That's what does it all. Best burn 'em all, lad, and come along with me to a place that's fit for a Christian to live in. Here, I'll show you how to hunt for game that is more attractive, and profitable as well."

"Wool-gathering, eh?" retorted Nathan Prosch, as he blew off the dust that had gathered upon the surface of his crucible, and revealed to the astonished gaze of his brother a glittering lump of pure silver. "Do you call this wool-gathering, Thomas Prosch? Or this? or this?" he added, as he drew a few stones from the wall, and disclosed to view a considerable deposit of the same precious metal.

"Nat, you're in luck, that's certain," rejoined Thomas, looking almost incredulously upon the wealth that lay spread before him.

"Where on earth did you get it all?"

"It is not luck, but science," returned Nat, restoring his secret hoard to its resting-place. "These hills, and those which form the whole region round about, are stuffed with this mineral. Had I burned my books long ago, as you were always persuading me to do, the knowledge which I have attained by dint of unquitting toil and research might have been withheld from the world for centuries."

The summer passed away, and the brothers Prosch were still working assiduously at their task of unvelving the riches of the argentiferous soil.

They had excavated a deep shaft in the rock near their dwelling, and had so far satisfied themselves of the nature and extent of their treasure that they had succeeded in interesting a company of capitalists in Boston, who were to send them across the plains the necessary machinery for smelting on an extensive scale.

Winter came—a terrible, bleak, and stormy winter—with howling blasts and snows of unusual depth. In their cosy nook the fortune-hunters prepared to weather out, as comfortable as they might, the inclement season.

One morning, as Nat (whose turn it was to beat the neighbourhood in search of game) was making his way on snow-shoes over the dividing ridge, with a fine fat buck upon his shoulders, his quick ear detected a sound so unlike all others he had heard that he paused to listen. For a moment, all was still. Then came, borne upon the wings of the invisible wind, that same unearthly sound.

Nat shuddered and turned sick for a moment as he listened.

It was not the howl of the wolves, nor yet distinctly a human cry, but both commingled. Nat had heard the sound before, and he knew its portent. It was the despairing cries of an emigrant party, perishing of starvation in the unknown wilderness, while packs of wolves upon the adjoining hills, in anticipation of their approaching banquet, sang their requiem.

Nat aroused his brother, and taking with them a quantity of spirits and provisions, the two hurried over the hills with the speed of antelope, in spite of the snow that was falling.

We shall not describe the scene of suffering which greeted the eyes of Nathan Prosch and his brother, on arriving in the camp of the emigrants, where wives and mothers were raving in the last agonies of starvation over the bodies of dead husbands and children. The number of Indian arrows that lay strewn about showed that another enemy than starvation had been busy with that devoted band. Only two or three survived, and these, with a single exception, were beyond removal.

This was a young and interesting girl, whose mind had apparently survived the trials of the body; for, while she was unable to stir, she managed to give a clear account of the disaster. Her family were lying dead around her.



Her story finished, Nat, leaving his brother to soothe the parting moments of the few survivors, raised the attenuated form of the maiden upon his shoulder, and sped away over the snows towards his dwelling.

The winter, at length, had passed, and spring was brightening once more upon the far-reaching slopes of the Sierras, when Thomas Prosch came into camp, one morning, with an arrow sticking in his side, and the hue of death upon his countenance.

The Pah Utes were on an expedition across the mountains, and were close upon his track, having come upon him suddenly while he was engaged in a lonely part of the district prospecting for silver.

In a few moments, they would be upon him. Nat closed his doors, and withdrew into his stockade, where, while Alice—the orphan girl whom he had rescued a few months previously—endeavoured to relieve the dying anguish of her friend, Nat put himself in a position to make a vigorous resistance; for he knew that the Pah Utes show no mercy.

The preparations had hardly been completed before the Indians, to the number of several hundred, came in sight.

The combat was brief, but it was productive of serious results; for no less than a dozen of the assailants fell before the steady death-dealing aim of Nathan, the solitary.

In the midst of the fray an arrow came hurtling over the stockade. In a second more it would have pierced the heart of Nathan Prosch, when Alice, by a sudden impulse, sprang before him, and received in her own breast the barb that was intended for her pro server.

After this, alarmed at the mortality which was fast decimating their numbers, the savages withdrew.

The mournful task now devolved upon Nathan of burying the remains of the last two beings for whom he had cherished an earthly affection. This he accomplished by lowering the bodies into the shaft which he and his brother had excavated with so much labour.

He then covered the shaft with boards and earth, made a cache of his books and instruments, destroyed all vestiges of his cabin, and disappeared entirely from the scene of his labours.

This claim, which has been again discovered, after an interval of years, is the famed Comstock lead of Nevada. The lost shaft was shortly afterwards disclosed to view by accident. At the bottom were found a number of human bones; but no sign of the books or implements concealed by the last survivor has as yet been developed.

#### THE ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The fifty-first anniversary dinner of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Saturday evening, Mr. A. H. Lyster, M.P., presided, and he was supported by Sir Francis Grant (president of the institution) Lord Powerscourt, Mr. Daniel Maclellan, B.A.; Mr. W. P. Frith, B.A.; Mr. Henry O'Neill, B.A.; Mr. Edmund Yates; Mr. Seymour Haden; Mr. J. O. Horsley, B.A.; Mr. Thomas Greenwood, B.A.; Mr. Henry Meeks, B.A.; and Mr. P. H. Calderon, B.A. The balcony was occupied by a considerable number of ladies. The band of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia performed during dinner.

The CHAIRMAN in proposing "The Queen," drew attention to the fact that her Majesty manifested her high appreciation of art by giving her direct patronage to that society and contributing to its funds. (Cheers.)

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," and the patriotic toasts having been duly honoured,

The CHAIRMAN said it was not without some anxiety he rose to propose the toast of the evening, as much might depend upon his advocacy of the claims of the institution. It had been established a little more than fifty years, and the history of its progress during that period was, he felt, some sufficient proof of the necessity of its existence. In the year 1842 there was only a sum of £2,600 invested for the institution, out in 1855 the amount had reached £17,880, and this year they had no less than £19,164 invested. That with something like £1,000 they had beside, made a total of £21,000 or £22,000. Whilst in 1857, sixty-one artists were relieved, at an expense of £784, this year eighty-two were relieved at a cost of £1,448. (Heard hear.) It was a fact that spoke very favourably that whilst, in their early stages, they put by a certain sum every year, at the present time the whole amount of the annual subscriptions were devoted to the relief of those who required it. The public were indebted to art and artists in particular for much of their intellectual improvement, and he, speaking as one of the public, felt that constituted a claim upon them they were bound to recognise by assisting in the relief of those artists who, by a freak of fortune, might find themselves in need of aid. This profession was the most difficult in existence. Its students could not begin at an early stage of their art and earn money for their support, but they were obliged to study a number of years with no reward, and then it was the case of a die whether they succeeded after all. Although they might die with the hope that posterity would do justice to their works and preserve their names, posterity could not find their widows and orphans. The recent introduction of photography had thrown many artists of different grades into difficulties, from which they had been rescued by this institution. The chairman concluded by proposing "The Artists' General Benevolent Institution."

The toast having been duly honoured, "The President" was proposed, and the late President, Sir Charles Eastlake, was referred to in terms of high eulogium.

SIR FRANCIS GRANT, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, briefly returned thanks. He referred in terms of regret to the fact that numerous pictures of high merit had to be rejected this year through want of room in the exhibition, but he also referred in terms of hope to the improvements being made by the Royal Academy, who intended to provide increased accommodation for the future. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN here made a statement of great importance, to the effect that an "unknown friend" had, through Mr. Agnew, offered the land and building for a school for the orphans of artists, if the institution would provide for the maintenance of the children. (Cheers.) He was also happy to say that another "unknown friend" had offered £2,000 towards the support of that school. (Cheers.)

VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT replied to the toast of "The Visitors," and proposed "The Chairman." The toast was drunk with honours.

MR. O'NEIL proposed "The Literature of England, coupled with the name of Mr. E. Yates," who replied with great humour. "The Officers of the Institution," and the "Unknown Friends" above referred to, concluded the toasts of the evening.

The musical honours of the toasts were rendered by Mr. John Foster, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Fred. Walker, Mr. Oalcott, and Mr. Lawler. The subscriptions amounted to £933.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and alls all pain; it relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Owens and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price 1s. 1d. per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal office, 205, High Holborn, London. (Advertisement.)

#### NEW WORKS.

HOME SCENES AND HEART MEMORIES. By JOHN BLACKMAN, author of "A Memoir of Thomas Day." London: John Wither, 93, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—Like Scotland's poet, Burns, the author of this little volume of poems has "whistled behind the plough." Of this period he says:—"My ploughboy years, as will be imagined from my versified impressions of that period, were extremely sunny and cheerful. Every form of animate and inanimate nature around me seemed to hold living and mysterious converse with my thoughts. I saw, and felt, and wondered, yea, even worshipped, in the serene presence of wealthy landscapes and glowing skies, but could not express in poetic language the silent raptures and chaste emotions which they awakened in my soul. Those years were otherwise happy in the peaceful enjoyments of advantages which spring from a well-regulated family, where the utmost order prevails, where everything has its appointed place, and every duty is performed at its proper time. In summer I was up with the rising of the lark, often before sunrise, and in winter before the dawn. My early walks through varied scenery, to 'call the cattle home,' and the meads—

Where a little footway bridge  
Spans a silver stream,

while the morning star was yet visible, the faint blush of dawn over the hills, the flutter and murmur of thrushes among dewy leaves, patches of nestling primroses, the white mist about trees and streams, and the sparkling gossamer network, spread from twig to twig by the fairy fingers of nature, were, to my mind, objects of unalloyed enjoyment, and then, with what a keen relish I ate my breakfast, such a one as my countryman, William Cobbett, loved, consisting of home-made bread, bacon, and a mess of warm new milk in a brown basin of real Hampshire ware." The author next gives an interesting account of his early readings; the death of his mother; the breaking up of his father's small farm; how he became a doctor's boy at Richmond; from thence to Wimbledon, where he served for five years in a chandler's shop; and ultimately a grocer's shopman in London. Yet, during twenty years of this drudgery, he found time to enlarge his mind by studying at night, after the labours of the day. Many of his pieces, both prose and poetic, give ample testimony that his labour has not been thrown away; and in the following extract, from "The Advent of May," he exhibits a feeling which stamps him as one of Nature's poets:—

"The wintry clouds have passed away,  
And o'er the earth comes glorious May;  
O'er slumberous groves and village lawns,  
In purpling light she softly dawns.  
Hail! lovely month of dreams and flowers,  
With thy green charms and pleasant hours,  
With all the blooms that goodness weaves,  
Around thy brow 'twixt circling leaves.  
E'en though thou lovest the glittering plain,  
Where satiate Peace and Beauty reign,  
Thou shedd'st thy rays in city homes,  
Where heaven's rich light but rarely comes,  
And gentle thoughts thy warmth bestow  
Through dingy flowers on window sills,  
And light with joy the minstrel's eye,  
In his lone room three storeys high;  
E'en the poor sweep, in colour gay,  
Exalts in thy embrace, O May!  
'Thou'rt different now, fair month, we're told,  
From what thou wert in days of old,  
When round May poles, 'mid loveliest scenes,  
Our fathers danced on village greens,  
When youth and age, with rapturous eyes,  
Gazed sweet reflections from the skies,  
When winsome glances Love would fling  
Among the radiant hues of Spring.  
Yet we believe thee bright as then,  
Though changed the varying ways of men;  
Thy heart's as sound, thy flowers are sweet,  
As when old Pagan sang thy feet,  
Or when the Dane and Saxon wove  
Around thy shrine their flowers of love.  
And still unto the Christian heart,  
A yea prophetic, May, thou art.  
The Orient brightens morning beams  
O'er gray slopes and woodland streams,  
O'er tranquil vales the white mist floats,  
And music from a thousand throats,  
From blooming hedge, and copse, and spray,  
Proclaim thy conquering march, O May!  
From primrose glade, from field and dell,  
Thy minstrels of thy triumphs tell;  
The wily blackbird, whistling thrush,  
The linnet warbling in the bush,  
The cuckoo, chased, on every wing,  
From tree to tree by birds of Spring,  
Still tell around, in spite of foes,  
Her name the only name she knows.  
O gentle May, on Zephyrus borne,  
Thou seek'st green fields of sprouting corn,  
Breathes health and freshness on the breeze,  
O'er waste and wild, and garden trees,  
Where leaf and flower in sportive strife,  
And rosebuds yearn for sweeter life."

We would gladly continue this extract, did space permit, but must conclude by earnestly recommending this little volume to all who take an interest in those of the working classes who, by self-culture, are enabled to produce such a work as the one under notice.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY, AT THE SOCIAL MEETINGS OF THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE MEETING. London: Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand.—We hail with much pleasure the issue of full reports, in cheap pamphlet form, of the various social meetings of the above Union. The one before us discusses the important subject of "How far are the disadvantages under which the working classes labour attributable to causes within or beyond their own control?" The discussion recently took place at the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield in the chair. The question was introduced by Mr. Bainbridge, and the whole discussion which followed will be read with great interest.

FORTY BURGLARIES OF THE YEARS 1863-4-5. By GEORGE PRICE, Cleveland Safe and Lock Works, Wolverhampton.—This is an elaborate work of 150 pages, giving a digest of the great burglaries in the City, where iron safes have had special mention, or have been worked upon. As a matter of course, the author gives the preference to the safes manufactured by himself, though others are not at all spoken of disparagingly. Those interested in the question of iron safes would do well to peruse the work.

THE INGENIOUS POCKET TIMEPIECE. Warranted to denote Solar Time Correctly; price 1s. 1d. 2s. 6d., 3s. 1d., and 4s. 1d. per 100. Note Paper, 3s. 4d., and 6s. 1d. per 100. Samples free. ARTHUR GRANGE 304, High Holborn, W.C., and the Borough Bazaar, 98 and 68, High-street. (Advertisement.)

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horlman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Highgate per 100. Cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horlman and Co." (Advertisement.)

#### NEW MUSIC.

"I WILL STAND BY MY FRIEND." Words by BEDFORD REUTER. Music by GEORGE BICKNELL.—This is a good, hearty, convivial song, written in a merry style, without much pretensions to poetry, though the sentiment is without question. The music is most appropriate, and affords scope for the singer to make the most of it. It has been well introduced to the public by Mr. R. Green at the Crystal Palace and Alhambra, and will doubtless become very popular.

"THE THREE TOPERS; OR, SMITH, BROWN, AND JONES." Comic song. Words by WATKIN WILLIAMS. Music by JAMES HATTON.—Comic song literature now-a-days is such abominable rubbish, that the wonder is, how it is possibly tolerated, much less encouraged. The song before us, we are glad to see, is an exception. It is a really excellent song, telling a most amusing story, without the slightest tinge of vulgarity. It is nightly sung by Mr. W. Randall at the Oxford, and by Mr. Nash at the Strand Music Hall. It has also been sung at the Glasgow popular concerts, and at many institutes where good comic songs are permitted to be sung. The melody is lively; and the song, in good hands, is certain to secure a loud encore.

#### THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

##### GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Bedding-out plants should now be got in. If you want your garden to look really pretty, pay particular attention to the contrasts in colour. Commence with calceolarias, verbenas, scarlet geraniums, &c., leaving heliotropes, dahlias, anagallis, and such as are very susceptible of cold till the war becomes more settled. Last week, for instance, was a trying week for young and tender plants. Thin out annuals, stake and tie up carnations and tender plants. Thin out annuals, stake and tie up carnations and tender plants. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums in a light soil under a hand-glass. Thin the shoots of herbaceous plants, such as phloxes, and let each shoot be properly staked.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, also cauliflower; prick out early sowings of Brussels sprouts. Top broad beans as soon as the pods begin to appear at the lower part of the stem. Thin onions, leaving the strongest four or five inches apart, and plant the thinning, if required, in showery weather. Earth up potatoes; sow main crop of scarlet runners; also another sowing of peas. Sow early horn carrots, prick out savoy and kale. Sow and thin parsley and radishes. Plant out tomatoes under a south wall or fence. Thin early crops of spinach.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Gradually divert fruit trees of their superfluous shoots, and apply the syringe or engine frequently. Water strawberries freely if growing in a dry situation.

#### THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

THIS famous island is situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, and is about forty-six miles in length, and seven miles in breadth. It is a mass of basaltic rock, presenting to those approaching its north coast, numerous disjointed crags, and tall isolated peaks, interspersed here and there with less elevated spots of verdure, the whole being based on enormous dark-looking columns, rising perpendicularly several hundred feet from the sea; which is usually so deep, even close in shore, that soundings are not found in less than fifty fathoms and upwards, except in Funchal-road, where ships anchor in from thirty to forty-five fathoms. The cliffs on all sides are very lofty; the Pico d'Ageria (eagle's rock) on its north coast, a black cubic shaped mass of rock, is upwards of 1,000 feet high; and Cape Pargo, at the north-west extremity of the island, rises 4,000 feet above the sea; but the most curious feature on the coast is the Ponta da Lorenzo, at its east extremity, a ledge of rock six miles in length by one mile in breadth which, though less lofty than other parts, is remarkable for its bold projection into the sea, and its fantastically broken cliffs and peaks. The rapid declivities of the island are furrowed by deep and narrow valleys, at the bottom of which flow hills of pure spring water; and up their sides vineyards are formed by means of successive terraces, to the height of 2,800 feet above the sea.

The mountain scenery of the interior is bold, and highly romantic; one part, a few miles north-west of Funchal, being called, by way of distinction, "the Switzerland of Madeira." Here is a deep valley, or crater, enclosed on all sides, except backward, by a range of magnificent precipices, rising up yards of 1,000 feet above the vale, the summits and sides of which are broken into every variety of dark beetling pinnacle, or flattened and tree-clad buttress; while far below smiles a fair region of cultivation and fruitfulness, rich in every species of vegetation, though itself rather more than 2,000 feet above the sea-level. The culminating point of the island is Pico Ruivo, rising 5,450 feet above the sea and covered with vegetation to its summit. Three rivers, or rather torrents, rise on its sides, and cross the island in several directions, contributing greatly to its fertility. The streams are carefully collected, and rendered more available for the purposes of agriculture, by means of artificial channels, or levadas, with sluices, constructed with vast labour.

Madeira is said to have been discovered in 1444 by Machim, an Englishman, who was wrecked, and cast on its shores. But this story is very doubtful; and it seems most probable that Juan Goncalves who had been dispatched on a voyage of discovery by Prince Henry of Portugal and who fell in with this island in 1419 was its real discoverer. When discovered, it was not inhabited, and covered with wood, and was on that account called Madeira, that being the Portuguese term for timber. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1421, and has since continued in their possession. Its occupation by the English during the late war with France, being merely in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the French, it was restored to Portugal at the peace of 1814.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. VAUGHAN.—A meeting of gentlemen connected with various denominations was held on Monday at Ridley's Hotel, Blackfriars, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. Robert Vaughan, late editor of the *British Quarterly Review*. Mr. Samuel Morley was in the chair; and among the gentlemen present were Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., Mr. G. Leeman, M.P., Mr. W. M. Turren, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, the Rev. Drs. Tidman and Brown, the Rev. Newman Hall, T. Binney, Parsons, Stoughton, &c. The chairman stated the purpose of the meeting. When Dr. Vaughan determined on retiring from the editorship of the *British Quarterly* it was thought right that the affectionate feeling which had been awakened towards him in the minds of so many should have some adequate means of expression; and the result was that he then held in his hand a cheque for £3,000, which the subscribers, through him, desired to place unreservedly at Dr. Vaughan's disposal. Numerous gentlemen then briefly addressed the meeting, among whom the Rev. T. Binney said that both as professor in a theological college and as a literary man Dr. Vaughan had been successful; and the Rev. James Parsons of York, and Mr. E. Baines, M.P., bore testimony to the value of his exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty. The chairman then presented the check, and Dr. Vaughan replied. He acknowledged the deep impression their kindness had made upon him. When he became a Congregational minister in early life, it was with a full knowledge that he had not chosen the way to wealth, nor to the highest class of literary reputation. As it was then, to some extent it was still. But there was a reward for purity of motive, and he had been sustained by that through all his professional life. Several additional subscriptions were handed in before the meeting broke up.



**MAGNETIC WIRE.**  
**T H E N E W L I G H T**

**I**t proves the aspect and character of all sores, burns, other descriptions of inflamed wounds. Bad legs and the loathsome, sluggish ulcers improve after a few careful dressings. In fact, in all cases where the skin is broken the patient may upon the Ointment.

re'y | ~~inquiries~~ 33A, Dean-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

slides, two stamps. T. LAMPERT, 3, Bookellers'-row, St. Pauls Church, London.

**RARE ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, & SLIDES**  
—Love's Tell Tale or the Decameron of Pleasure, colored plates 25 5s. The Revelations of Miss Darcy, plates 25 5s. La Rose D'Ameur, 2 vols. coloured plates. Andredia Figellaria, rich plates, 25 5s. The Merry and the Sad, 10s 6d. and by Robert Brown, 10s 6d. "Hid



